THE LIBERATOR PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, OORNEILL.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT. If All remittances are to be made, and all letters If all remarks to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to irected, (past paid,) to the General Agent. IT TERMS - \$2 50 per annual, payable in adrance; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. Trive copies will be sent to one address for ten

dollars, if payment be forwarded in advance. T ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square astried three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. Figureial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis GAST LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WASDELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

y of teing

which

r. He

imbers of

ribers shall

GREEN. ence, R. L.

rs of Phone-the United e works men-

ooks, and by

HIC CLASS

Linen 50 ets.

TYPIC DO

ks published

, royal Svo.

gn Languages 87 1-2 c

the Appendix

AND PHONO

PENS, PENC

eather Sto

BLACKSTON

s are requ

TRY.

eeth, and Arti NN, Dental f attaching Sp A specimen

the premius nincy Halls. ury street.

NELSON,

ing House, I.M-STREET,

y inform the pab opened his house lodging those a rage. He respect all be spared to re-

Gmo

TED, rber. One who ind business can have y applying at 11s iber. OHN D. REVAL

THE LIBER

T Robinson,

TED,

VOL. XV .-- NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

IONATHAN WALKER, AND HIS BOOK. We spoke hist week, of a communication we had received from this man. We have read it since, and find it an attempt at a reply to the Pensucola Gazette, a string of nonsense which we shall not publish, surely; and Jonathan Walker can have it publish, surely; and Jonathan Walker can have it publish, surely; and Johannah Walker can have it again if he wants it. We have had his 'Narrative' on hand a good while, and intended to bestow some

on hand a good wine, and intended to bestow some notice upon it before this; and, more especially, as we find surseless complimented therein. On the 97th page of the Narrative is the following: Page of the Auracian the Inflowing.

Some editorials of the Barnatable (Massachusetts)
Patriot have gone forth to prejudice the people's
minds against every reasonable measure calculated to
aid the abolition of slavery, and to cherish a proslavery feeling. I lament the depravity and lack of
dignity which seem to preside over the genius of its

Thank you, Jonathan Walker: your lament of Thank you, Jonathan Walker: Your lament of our depractly is probably about as sincere, as your assertion about our 'editorials' is true. Instead of prejudicing people's minds against every reasona-ble measure calculated to aid the abolition of slaveble measure calculated to and the aboutton of savemaion which 'people's minds' seemed to the infatuation which people's minds' seemed to be clottled with, relative to you. If anything will need last and forever, and more closely, the chains of the suves—and render their restoration to free-dom iapossible—it is the operations and exertions whitestion of books like your narrative. Jonathan publication of books one your harranve. Johannan Walker-we consider you a humbug—a hypocrite. You lament our 'depravity!' Lament, and mourn for, and repent of your own imputities!

We see you got Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman to had to the public with a market.

troduce your book to the public with a preface, to mtrodace your book to the public with a preface, to which she puts her own name—and in that preface she says—'I had long known his character as a man of the strictest veracity and the highest conscientious-

Indeed, Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman! You had better gone to Harwich, and made inquiry about the veracity and conscientiousness of Jonathan

Mos. Maria Weston Chapman is an amiable, accomplished lady, a beautiful writer, and, no doubt, truly a philanthropist. She is devoted to the cause of abolitionism, and we lament her mistaken noions about the true course to effect it; and we laent, too, her susceptibility to imposition from such

haps as Jonathan Walker. Well, for Walker's book. It is a tedious story of his stealing seven slaves from their masters in Pen-scola, and carrying them off in his boat. After be-ing a formight knocked about among the Keys and rs of that coast, pretending he was going to the Bahamas, he was taken charge of by a couple of wrecking sloops and carried to Key West—from thence he was conveyed back by steamboat to Pen-sicola. The slaves were returned to their masters. Walker was tried, more fairly than we should have cted,—convicted, of course, of slave stealing, shed, by standing in the pillory—having S. S. for Slave Stealer) branded on his hand-and being imprisoned, paying fine, costs, &c. On the whole we think he was quite leniently and fairly deal with—and, in our opinion, was punished no more than he deserved. He knew the taw—ne deliberthan he deserved. He knew the raw—ne deliberately violated it—he knew its penalty, and that he had fully incurred it—and in the administration of the law upon him, even as he has recorded it, we see evidence of forbearance and mildness, on the part of the authorities and the people of Pensacola, which, under the very aggravating circumstances attending Walker's slave stealing, we should hardly

Walker ought to be ashamed of himself for writing such a book. He should have lamented his own-'apravity' which tempted him to steal the slaves, off as a philanthropist and martyr, christian,

If Alluding to the case of Capt. Walker, the Monouth (N. J.) Inquirer utters sentiments as inhuman and atrocious as those we have copied from the Barnstable Patriot. Here is a specimen:

Now we suppose Capt. W. never considers any dy but him has their rights: and no doubt he ous that Massachusetts law is to govern him as reasis that massachusetts have is to govern min used in Florida as in Massachusetts. By his own lowing, he committed a gross, open and impudent inlation of the laws of the South by taking those dares, and the penalty of the law was rightly infected on him. What business had he to set himself amount to the law was regardly infected on him. inst their laws? It is no wonder the South er on the watch when a Northern abolitionist among them, for the abolitionists will not resher laws. How is it with the burglar who for the abolitionists will not respect respect our laws? Capt. W., you was served by your own showing, and you know and id not repent; if you had done right, and your conscience apght by your own showing, and you know it, or you noted, how is it possible you would have thought that any body else would have expected you to re-

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

ison, Abby Kelley, et id omne genus, there here, advocate the doctrine of mobocracy. They d there are no such relations of superiority in abjure all civil jurisdiction, and acto nullify the tenure of the master in his They use to the slave and the child the agaige our neighbor uses to the mass the meiple which Nature's God has implanted he accept which Nature's God has implanted breat of all human beings: the power and right f-defence. Garrisonianism, Abolitionism, or cracy,—call it which you please,—countenanial independence, spurns civil authority, engresservile insurrections, and by precisely the largument of some of the St. Louis press. he and twist as your many coulemant. and twist as you may, gentlemen, there's

doctrines we oppose the motto of our a State—Salus populi, suprema Lex. The maxim

say the next earthly obligation a citizen owes those to his parents, is to society. It is through by alone the parent can expect obedience from en. It is through society alone the master hission from his slaves. It is through states the citizen can enjoy peace and the sion of his property. The talk about natural is as weak as stairs of sand. We need not ador done here the respective of sand left force. for deny here the right of self-defence, -whatghts are, they are secondary to the lety. Rights, at least, only presumed, are while the rights of society, of law. acd, connatural ordinance—as explicit as a make it—and as clearly apparent, as

botting of our religion.
The is the jure divino of the slaveholder and bolder—of every citizen. He can have no betwell if he seeks no other.—St. Louis Gazette.

thins a most pathetically patriotic article

'h may be true, (and we think it is so,) that we e last some subscribers for our devotion to the lon, and if it is so, we say, let it be so. Before



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OUR CAUSE IN OHIO.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1845.

God, in all cander and sincerity, we say, that no rude specimen of art. JOHN GUTENBERG was God, in all candor and sincerity, we say, that no personal or pecuniary consideration shall prevent us from faithfully discharging our whole duty, by exposing, with merited condemnation, every plot and project that may be concoded or laid against the Constitution and its compromises. The threats of abolitionists move us not. We defy their power, and despite their principles. We had rather never see another Democrat fill an office in America, than see abolitionism triumph. If, for this, our subscription is to be diminished—our press stopped—or ourselves persecuted and put down, we say, 'AMEN' to it. Upon the CONSTITUTION and its COMPRO.

MISES have we planted ourselves, and, 'sink or

From the Christian (Baptist) Watchman. UNITARIANS AGAINST SLAVERY.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. [JOURNAL.]

Strasburg, Saturday morning, July 27

it, and not feel all that rushing of sympathy which is Mothers with their children delivered from bonds, felt in scenes of real life. Oft have I seen mothers are gathered around him, to thank him; and there struggling, in anguish, to keep back from death the bodies of those loved ones that have been nursed and apron on, his sleeves rolled up, working at his press. and idolized one from the grinning, ghastly, stern, relentless calls of death. But Saxe was a cruel, murdering monster, and the curses of many widows is, and what he has done and is doing. I have and orphans, whose husbands and fathers were slain spent two hours about this monument. I can scarc by him, followed him to the tomb. Now looking at tear myself away from it. There is nothing in the the tomb of Professor Oberlin, brother to the pastor.

About 30 miles south-west of Strasburg is Ban de la sign. The world assembled around the poor mechan-Roche, the seene of paster Oberlin's labors, which ic of Strasburg, to admire his simple but mighty inhave so endeared his name to the world; but France vention, and to smile with him and say- THERE has no monument to him, as to the murderer Saxe. It WAS LIGHT!' hearts. I am now looking at the disgusting bodies of ful promenade Broglie. On the other end of the country exhibiting his branded hand, and palming the Country exhibiting his branded hand, and palming the Country of Nassau and his daughter, with the Resh bench a little child is stretched at length, fast asleep. and clothes on in which they were entombed more Two others, apparently a brother and sister, are play

> altar to play out the holy drama. Twelve wax can- ing, with dogs romping and jumping and barking out comes an old man, with a mallet, and places him- spoken my mind of his infamous calling of watching self in front of him. As the hour of 12 comes, the over the actions of strangers. But he does not re old man raises his mallet, and deliberately strikes 12 turn, and I will go on my way. simes on the bell, that echoes around the building, and is heard all around the region of the church.
>
> Then the old man glides slowly behind Father Time, cient province of Alsace, with 58,000 inhabitants and the young man comes out ready to perform his part, as the time comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck 12 and disappeared, another set of runs through it. Louis XIV. took this city from Gerfigures large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on.
>
> As the last appears, an enormous Cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, children were cast into the flames. stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some dis-

> of repair.
>
> 1 o'cleck. Gutenberg Square—by the monument of John Gutenberg. Of all the monuments I have seen in Europe, upon none have I looked with such intense interest as upon this very simple and rather.
>
> It is an inhuman process. These livers, thus enlarged by disease, constitute the favorite dish of the epicures of the town!
>
> I have taken a ticket to Cologne, down the intense interest as upon this very simple and rather.

MISES have we planted ourselves, and, 'sink or swim, survive or perish,' there see mean to stand.

Are we understood?

broad German characters—'AND THERE WAS swim, survive or perish,' there see mean to stand. LIGHT.' Never was there any thing so simply and sublimely designed and expressed by man. In the sublimely designed and expressed by man. In the simple invention before me, I see the emancipation of the mind of Europe, and of the world. Yes, 'there was light,' before which a long reign of mental and One hundred and seventy Unitarian Ministers moral darkness will fice away. That invention of bave signed and published a 'Protest' against the system of domestic slavery in the Southern States. This may be well, for we should think meanly of the piety or of the humanity of the Christian or the This may be well, for we should think meanly of the piety or of the humanity of the Christian or the man who did not, in his inmost heart, desire that all men should enjoy the blessings of liberty; yet we cannot but think, that if they would faithfully and truly preach Christ crucified, the power of God and the wisdom of God, they would do more to bring slavery to a desirable end, and to substitute true and beneficial liberty on its ruins, than by all the published 'protests' that ever were written.

I stepped round to look at the figures on the sides of the pedestal, I came to the south side, and there saw faces that appeared perfectly familiar. On closer inspection, I found the name of FRANKLIN attached to the prominent figure. He stood by a printing press, showing his paper to some thirty others, who were gazing intently at it; to some of them I found attached the names of Washington, Jefferson, Bolivar, and excert the mind at man as they have done. As and several others, all belonging to the American continent. On looking around closer, I find the east side represents Europe; the south, America; the west, Africa; the north, Asia-the four quarters of the globe congregated to do honor to JOHN GU-TENBERG. On the side of Asia are thirty figures, Sir William Jones, Ramohun Roy, Confucius, and Mahomed II. are named. Chinese, Turks, Hindoos, In the Church of St. Thomas. I came here to mothers with their children, all gazing upon the dissee the monument of Marshal Saxe, erected to his covery, and all learning to read. On the European memory by Louis XV., and executed by the sculp-tor Pigalle. I am now before it, and truly it is a wonderful specimen of art. On a high pedestal stands Saxe, large as life, in military costume, looking calm over one another's shoulders, cagerly gazing at Guand serene. Before him, down two steps lower, is a tenberg, who, coat off, sleeves rolled up, stands by coffin, at the head of which appears the figure of his death, his skeleton hands extended from under his cleak, holding up the lid of the coffin, and his ghastly over the shoulder of one of their number, who is sithead and face peering from under his cloak up into ting, with a book in his hand, reading to them and the Marshal's face, beckening him to descend into his coffin. Saxe is calmly stepping down into it. On most deeply is the figures on the west side—Africa, the left is a female figure, representing France hold-in her sorrow and her joy. In the back ground are ing the Marshal back with one hand, and with the many in chains, sad and broken-hearted. In the fore other pushing Death away. I never before saw ex- ground are Clarkson, Wilberforce, and other friends pressed in marble, -for the whole is done in the purest of Africa, and around them are exulting African white marble, and as large as life, - such tenderness, freed from chains. In Clarkson's hand is a broken such solicitude, such anguish, as appear in that female countenance. It is scarcely possible to look at
tears trickling down as he looks up at Clarkson.

than a century ago. Poor mortality! God withholds ing around the sleeper-every moment or two running to it, and peering into its face to see how it gets breath, and thy beauty is gone! ning to it, and peering into its face to see how it gets 11 o'clock. In the Cathedral again, to hear high on, and whether it be awake. I dearly love this mass performed. A regiment of artillery, the com- scene-there is more of Divinity in it than in the mandant of the place, all the under officers, the town worship (as it is called) in yonder cathedral, authorities, and at least 4000 people present-all come with all its pomp of praying and confessing. Multito see and hear high mass. More than fifty priests, tudes of children, with their mothers and nurses, all in holy regimentals, are arranged around the high are around, walking, running, sitting, laughing, rompdles, not less than six feet long, are burning on the altar, and some fifty smaller ones in other places. jump and bark in English. I can understand and en-The scene has been now enacting 20 minutes. The joy it all. Some of the children are most fantastimighty organ is now thundering out the closing chant. cally dressed, like puppers. These are of rich and The priests and the military have retired, and I am foolish parents. Many are bareheaded, lightly, loosenow sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from ly, but neatly clad. These can run and play; the the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about other, poor dolls! they can't jump and run, their 30 feet wide and 15 deep, Around me are many clothes are so tight. A man has just sat down beside strangers, waiting to see the working of this clock me—a police man—says he has charge of the pro-when it strikes the hours of noon. Every eye is upon menade—asks to see pencil and book. I hand them the clock. It now wants 5 minutes of 12. The clock to him. 'Your are English,' he said, as he handed has struck, and the people are gone, except a few them back. 'No, I live in America,' I said. 'Ah! whom the sexton, or head man with a wand and he exclaimed, I have been there, in the British army sword, is conducting around the building. The clock in 1812 and 13, and I visited Philadelphia,' said he struck in this way: The dial is some 20 feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy her slavery, speaking good English. I asked him with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The about Strasburg-her military-her police regulacherub on the left strikes the first quarter, that on the tions, &c. He became suspicious of me, and has let right the second quarter. Some 50 feet over the dial, out his reasons for wishing to see my pencil and in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his book. He thought I was a spy, taking notes of what left, a scythe in his right hand. In front, stands a was going on. Had I refused him a sight of my book, figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the he would have had me in the lock-up, the miserable third quarter, on the bell in the hand of Time, and tool of despotism! He left me abruptly, saying he then turns and glides, with a slow step, round behind would see me again, Well for me, perhaps, he has Time, and as he does so, on the other hand of Time, gone, for I had come to a point when I must have

machinery is put in motion, some 20 feet higher still. many in 1681. In it is an arsenal with 150,000 fire It is thus: There is a high cross, with an image of arms, and about 1000 cannon-a cannon foundry-Christ on it. The instant 12 has struck, one of the the largest depot of artillery in France. Like all for Apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns tified towns, it has proved the truth of the prediction, ing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his 'all they that take the sword shall perish by th place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in. So twelve Apostles, 1834. In 1348, 2000 Jews were burnt in this town,

tance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real small as not to allow them to turn. There they are cock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this kept in dark places, and fed to repletion. Sulphur clock. Then all is silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1571, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair.

Then all is silent as death. No wonder this is steeped in the water given them, to increase their ever since, except about fifty years, when it stood out of repair.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. The following are the remarks made by the He

The following are the remarks nade by the Hometing held in Faneoul Hall on the evening of Nor. 4th,
in opposition to the amenation of Texas —
FILOW-CYTEXES:

I regret that you have not called to the Chair, a
person more calculated to give to your deliberation the sanction of matured age and experience. Since
it is good that you have not called to the Chair, a
person more calculated to give to your deliberation
the sanction of matured age and experience. Since
it is come before us, to take any position, far more
burnhie than this, that may be assigned to me.
Is do fittle connequence to may position, far more
burnhie than this, that may be assigned to me.
Is do fittle connequence to may position, far more
burnhie than this, that may be assigned to me.
Is do fittle connequence to may position, far more
burnhie than this, that may be assigned to me.
Is do fittle connequence to me, when I stand, hot a
set of the connequence to me, when I stand, hot a
set of the connection man ingenuity do what it may. The annexation people bear testimony to the truth; an Texas is wrong, because it makes the people of only prevented from embracing it by the

of Texas is wrong, because it makes the people of the United States false to their own character, by justifying and protecting a great wrong to humanity, in the face of the world.

But there are some disposed, perhaps, to object to our persevering opposition to this measure, after it has been supposed to be decided. We deny that it is decided. We dispute the jurisdiction of the tribunal which assumed to decide it, and affirm that, even that tribunal has not completed what it assumed to do. Most especially does it seem incumbent upon those who feel the last act in this drama to be the worst, those who wish to keep themselves perfectly free from all moral stain of encouragement of slavery, to omit no act, which, by any reasonable possibility, could be deemed likely to be of use, to prevent it. The Congress of the United States may yet declare in favor of the principles of liberty, even though it be ready to admit Texas. It is not yet pledged to crush, in advance, the hopes of unborn generations, by proclaiming the dectations of the Texas Canstitution worthy of same that the means for the redemption of the world, which were used eighteen hundred years ago, by the safest, and the most effectual; and that, indeed, they are the only means that can be used by a Christian or a true philanthropist. Many who here-tofore had a blind reverence for the U. S. Constitution, and who had been wont to worship its framers, now see that it is a blood-stained document, and that the means of the Texas Canstitution worthy of same that the themselves period to the substitution worthy of same that the themselves period to the truit of the party considerations that bind them. Very many, who formerly had faith in political action to abolish slavery, and many who had but lit. The sections to object the the measure, but she show their strength affaith in political action to abolish slavery, and many who had be the time that the abolitohost levers and the ball that the abolitohost levers and the truit in the same that the ball that the ball nexas. It is not yet pieuged to crush, in advance, now see that it is a blood-stained document, and that he hopes of unborn generations, by proclaiming the doctrines of the Texas Constitution worthy of sanction, by a people of freemen. Who, then, shall say that an earnest and zealous and united voice, coming from the people, will not be heard and listened to with respect?

The respect research who could be read and security to the people. They see that the provisions of that to with respect?

The great reason why such a voice has not been listened to heretofore has been that it has come forth in partial and broken sounds. The cause of and extended, until it forms a component element The great reason why such a voice has not been it it has come forth in partial and broken sounds. The cause of the system of shavery; that, under the fostering care intended to heretofore has been that it has come forth in partial and broken sounds. The cause of the system of shavery is that, under the fostering care intended to heretofore has been that it has come forth in partial and broken sounds have not agreed in the mode of expressing it. The cause of the consequence has been, confusion instead of energy; he made that all, there has been a mixture of party of a high moral remonstrance. If the tumpet give it the hatte? Let the springer bimself to the hatte? Let the springer bimself to the hatte? Let us place the question on its only true basis. Let us stand only upon what is absolutely and uncertian sound, who shall prepare bimself to the batte? Let the springer bimself to the batte? Let us place the question on its only true basis. Let us stand only upon what is absolutely and uncquived lay wrong. Let us join in the support of the truth with energy, and yet with good temper, conceding to our opponents all they have a right to claim, but denying what it would dishonor us to concedin. Let us, showe all, unlie in a complet to remove the ordinary considerations of party, and a sound will, by degrees, arise through the land, which the most inverterate politician will be completed to remove the ordinary considerations of party, and a sound will by degrees, arise through the land, which the most inverterate politician will be completed to remove the ordinary considerations of party, and a sound will be considered to the proper will be a support of the truth with power. The representatives of the people, who can decide the point, will not wish to disobey that people's voice when it shall warn them in unequivocal tones.

But it is not my design to detain you long from the discussion of this topic. I only wished, when returning thanks for the honor you have hone we have a subject, because it will tell him the vario

Tr All men are born free and equal-with cer tain natural, essential and unalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

3 Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of sieve

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotie cruelty. Tr The existing Constitution of the United States is

a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOE NO. 775.

WM. L. GARRISON AND THE WHIGS. We once saw Wm. Lloyd Garrison stand up in the old Faneuil Hall, in Boston, and heard him read a resolution to the effect that the Constitution of the United States was 'an instrument devised in hell, and framed by fiends in human shape.' He stood, while uttering this outrageous blasphemy, under the full length portrait of Washington. A decent man may imagine something of our horror of this scene, and abhorrence of the individual — Cort. Whig.

Garrison thinks the Constitution authorizes the

abhorrence of the individual — Cort. Whig.

Garrison thinks the Constitution authorizes the stealing babies and the whipping women, and making men work without wages, owning, buying and selling, and so do the Whigs. The only difference between him and the Whigs is, that he thinks and declares it is an outrageous business, 'devised in hell by fiends,' and the Whigs think, or pretend to think, that it was devised by George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, &c. and is just the thing.

Liberty men say that the Constitution authorizes no such outrage, that it was made to 'establish liberty and justice,' and that the Whigs and Garrisonians are all wrong in the matter; that they Jibel our fathers by making such a thing of it. And we say further, if the Constitution is indeed and was intended to be such a thing as the Whigs and Garrisonians pretend it is, it is a devilish thing, sure enough, 'devised in hell, and framed by fiends in human shape.' There you have got our views of the matter, in short hand. And you see where the three parties stand, at a dash. But there is a fourth party comes in here. The Democrats also agree with the Whigs and Garrisonians. Now, we say they are all wrong; that the Constitution is no such hellish instrument, and we invite the people to study it, to read Spooner and Goodell, and read us; even we ourselves claim to be able to convince any rational man, that these three parties are abusing the Constitution and those who made it, and the people who are made to sustain grievous oppressions under it, administered, as it is, upon the wretched idea that it was made to oppress men. For Heavier's sake, don't blame Garrison for denouncing it, if it is such a nefarious instrument as the Whigs (and Democrats ought to blush, we think, to stand up under the picture of 'Washington,' and insult his fame and libel his humanity as they do. They are the 'blasphemers.'—Cortland (N.Y.) True American.

We scarcely need add, that the language put nto our mouth by the Cortland Whig was never uttered by us. As to the Liberty party interpretation of the Constitution, it is preposterous.]-Ed. Lib.

> From the True Wesleyan. FACTS.

In Ohio alone, there are 51,812 more public scholars than in the thirteen slave States.

In the free States, there are 504,635 Sabbath scholars—in the slave States, 82,582. The State of

scholars—in the slave States, 82,582. The State of New-York has twice as many Sabbath scholars as the entire thirteen slave States.

After the great break down in 1837, a committee was formed to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount that the North lost in an indefinite period in the South. It was ascertained that Maine, New-York and Yermont lost about \$162,000,000; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, \$196,000,000; New-York, \$200,000,000; New-Jersey, \$13,000,000; Philadelphin, \$79,000,000, and Ohio \$87,000,000.

Slavery in this country, between 1830 and 1840.

Phio \$87,000,000.

Slavery in this country, between 1830 and 1840,000 mmitted the wholesale murder of 400,000 human

In the chivalrous State of Mississippi, only one of every twenty white persons over 21 years of age,

can read,
The Missionary Society of the American Board,
in 1842, received into its treasury upwards of
\$310,000. Of this sum, the free States contributed
\$303,000, and the 'generous' South \$7,000.

Upon the most moderate calculations, between 1820 and 1830—a space of ten years—not less than 320,547 human beings were prematurely worn out and killed on the cotton and sugar plantations of

the far South.

The only slave States which have actually dimin ished the number of slaves since 1790, are Delaware and Maryland. Delaware has lost 70 per cent.; Maryland, 14 per cent. The whole increase of slaves in the Union, from 1790 to 1840, is 1,128,296, or 268 per cent.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.—Colonel Miller, in his recent visit to Worcester, stated, that of the fifteen millions of dollars which our government engaged to pay for Louisiana, less than five millions was to be paid to citizens of the United States living South of Mason and Dixon's line, to indemnify them for losses sustained from the French cruisers, and the remaining ten millions was to be paid to those living North of the line: that every cent, which was due to the people of the South, had long since been paid, white not one farthing had been paid to those of the North.—Worcester Gazette.

Worcester Gazette.

This is a pretty fair specimen of the justice which has been dealt out to the North by the Slave Power at the head of our government, almost ever since the adoption of the Constitution. Slaveholders in Georgia have trumpt up claims for runaway slaves, and for the progeny of those slaves, for several generations—and our slaveholding government has PAID those infimous claims, with interest, for twenty, thirty, and forty years! But here at the North, in the poor-house of Northampton, is, and has been for years, an honest, intelligent old shipmaster, Capt. William Smith, blind and feeble, yet having an honest claim against government for ten thousand dollars!—which amount that government received of Capt. Smith's money about forty-five years ago, and has ever since refused to pay him even the principal or any part of it. And for want of it, he is compelled to live in the public poor house. And why is it, that this poor man is thus swindled out of his honest due? The answer is,—he is a Northern man, from whom slaveholders expect to gain nothing, and their servile allies at the North expect to make no capital out of him; and so slaveholders and their democratic flunkies in Congress vote against paying Capt. Smith, and helping him out of the poor-house!—Hampshire Herald.

Specimen of Democracy—At a county meeting of the self-styled Democracy of New-York, recently held in that city, the following very democratic resolution was adopted. Recollect that these 'Democrats' united with the Massachusetts 'Democrats,' in sympathizing demonstrations in favor of Gov. Dorr and universal suffrage!

Gov. Dorr and anivered sufrage!

'Resolved. That the inevitable result of the success of abstitionism would be to create a pinching competison between the labor of the negro and that of the white man; that the extension of the right of suffage to fifteen thousand negroes would place in their hands the balance of power in the State; and that this meeting feels it incumbent to declare that any proposition to interfere with the rights of the States, or any project having in view the extension of negro suffrage, will meet with its steady and determined opposition.'

Isn't this a pretty specimen of Democracy! And yet those who adopted this resolution are the brawling ruffians who sustain themselves by branding as 'federalist,' fanatic,' or 'aristocrat,' every man (as Greeley says) 'who works steadily, lives prudently, sleeps contentedly, envies no man, reads what is going on regularly, sends his children to good schools week days, never wishes for office, and always voting just as he thinks best for his country.'—bid.

IN AGONY

The last Indiana Patriot, a furious Democratic is taken, capitals, italics and all:

The following Report is one of the most sen sible, manly, praiseworthy and truly democratic documents ever presented to any legislative assembly. Laurels for the brow of its author !

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AF

FAIRS. To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Michi

Samuel Denton, for the Committee on State Af Samuel Denton, for the Committee on State Af-fairs, to which was referred the petition of numer-ous voters in Oakland, Washtenaw and other coun-ties, praying that the necessary legislative action may be taken for amending the Constitution of this te, by expunging from the 2d article thereof, the

Your Committee report as follows: It is in favor of granting the prayer of the peti-

The petition seeks to carry into effect a great The petition seeks to carry into effect a great principle, namely—That taxation and representation are inseparable. To this principle our republic owes its being. But for it, the State of Michigan had not been this day sitting in sequereignty. For its assertion, the wisdom, the blood, and the treasure of this nation were not deemed too great an expenditure during eight years of infancy and weakness. Its truth has not been since questioned; the contrary, it has gathered strength from the contrary. mentary of 70 years. Of all our republican princi-ples, it is now the most popular, and universally ac-knowleged. The demand for for the practical application of such a principle, therefore, stands on the strongest ground. To refuse a demand thus commended, to stay the operation of a principle thus great, popular and sacred, from its associations, can be justified only by reasons of the most cogent stringency. Do they exist? The question will be presently considered.

Presently considered.

Before an American assembly, it were a waste of of time to discuss the policy of a principle so confirmed, or to reason respecting the natural rights of man. The Committee but remark, that is the Declaration of Ind-pendence, no limitation by color or other trifling distinction is found to mar the harmony, or impede the career of this noble principle. The Committe pass to other topics, which, with those alluded to, converge to a common conclusion in favor of giving the right of suffrage to every tax-

payer, irrespective of color.

No principle is more dear to pure democracy, than the extension of suffrage. In proportion to the weakness of democratic principles, limitation prevails; conservatism retains it by educational or pecuniary barriers; aristocracy compresses it within the narrow limits of birth or fortune; despotism ob-literates it. Our nationality is built upon democratic principles; of these, universal suffrage is one, and principles; of these, universal satingers so use, and it has enjoyed a vigorous protection, or encountered a cramping jealousy, according as the spirit of democracy was in the ascendant, or on the wane amid the counsels of the nation. In no way can democratic nationality be more effectually preserved than by a free extension of suffrage to the tax payer, and a jealous distrust of every demand for its restriction. True, restrictions must necessarily exist-but they ought to be founded in a general principle, and not in their marked violation. To erect 'color' into a barrier to this great democratic doctrine, is but to belie our professions, and make a hypocrite

of our principle.

Further reasons for a sacred fidelity to our cardinal principle are found in the peculiarity of our po-litical structure. We are united as a nation, but by voluntary compact. Each individual is equal, and each State sovereign. A compact based on man's while these rights and their consequent principles are practically respected, our compact will be performed, and our union indissoluble; but to violate the control of the paragraphs inconsistencies, them either openly or by antagonist inconsistencies, at once undermines the only foundation on which at once undermines the only foundation on which our structure can permanently rest. Unlike the monarchies of Europe, we have no great external power, whose resistless force compresses discord-ance and inconsistency to a reluctant harmony. Our governmental machine must work by the f its parts, and its own unarmed power. To legislate directly against our principles, or even to shrink from carrying them out, is to throw discord into the otherwise harmonious working of our govern-

ment, and necessarily endanger our stability.

Some may think this reasoning too serious for the subject; that the question, whether suffrage shall be granted to, or withheld from a more handful of tax payers, is an insignificant matter.

Your Committee think differently. The rights of a minority ought to be respected, and more sacredly if it is weak. The weakness of the claimants but the respect to the property of the small numerical stabilities.

enhances the present question. Their small num-ber and the powerlessness of their position com-mend their rights to a generous and just majority. But a much more important reason for serious con-sideration of the subject, is found in the fact, that principle is always subverted by insidious effort. It first attacked in a remote and apparently trifling point; the invader, if noticed, is de sed : the small concession he seeks excites no alarm; he creeps from post to post; gains strength at every step; ults and carries the citadel delinquencies illustrate this. The house-breaker's career began by some petty school-boy theft; the murderer's principle first yielded to some wild gust of childish passion; the forger at first but devised some cunning scheme of money raising. The point at which to have arrested the guilt of these individpals, was at their first deviation from principle. That point surrendered, their consummation of guilt was almost certain. None leap at once into the arms of full grown crime, or violation of principle; their course is gradual as the growth of the man from the child. As with the moral so with the political principle. Its greatest danger lies in the apparently trifling, yet wilely encroaches on some remote point. But the jealous freemen should guard his trust as does the maiden her honor, and repel the slightest liberty. If we tamper with our damental principles-if we hedge up the way o our great one—'taxation and representation,' and to-day exclude a man because of his color, what follows? Why, that country is to be a disqualifica-tion to-morrow, and ereed the day after. Establish these, and on their heels will follow a property, and an educational qualification; and universal suffrage is lost. No! No! Let us not tamper with this cardinal principle.

It is the precious bequest of our revolutionary

sires; it comes to us consecrated by the blood and the patriotism of 76. Be ours the care to preserve this priceless legacy in the purity of its maiden ; and if time has dropped upon it a sullying spot, ours the grateful task to remove it, and restore original lustre.

These views inducing a sympathy with the prayer of the petition, are strengthened by other considerations. One of them is found in the reciprocal duties of the government and the governed. The former is founded to promote the happiness of the latter; its constituents are the whole resident people of every class, creed, color, and country. The first article of our State Constitution recognizes this. first article of our State Constitution recognizes this. Its second clause says: 'Government is instituted for the protection, security, and henefit of the people.' No restrictions, either by color or otherwise, are here. All of this people contribute to support government, and are alike entitled to protection in all their rights. Does the colored tax payer enjoy this protection? No! Far from it. He is denied a right otherwise universal. He is thus politically degraded, and that, too, in violation of the constitutional provision cited. Social degradation follows: tional provision cited. Social degradation follows; society consigns him to a lower place; he is shorn of the most cherished political right, is incapacitative for the most cherished political right, is incapacitative. ted for political manhood, and is rendered unhap by the hand which should have ministered be fit.' This is wrong. The Committee believe that government should discharge its didies to every citzen, of all creeds and colors.

Another argument in favor of the colored suffrage is derived from the third clause of the first article of the Constitution. It says: 'No man or set o men are entitled to exclusive and separate privileges;' yet that very same Constitution, in direct conflict with this desired. conflict with this democratic doctrine, proceeds to confer 'exclusive and separate rights,' of the highconfer 'exclusive and separate rights, or the meaning est order too, on a particular set of men, namely, the whites. This palpable inconsistency should certainly be remedied; two modes present themselves—either to abolish the word 'white,' as prayed for, or to retain it, and insert it in the above clause, so as to make it read 'no white man or white set of men are entitled to exclusive privilige

A fourth reason for favorable action is found in the known fact, that the interests of a State are best promoted by the intelligence and happiness of its people. Make them to feel the blessings of educa-tion and independence, extend kindness, liberality and justice to all, and every man becomes devoted to the interests of the collective body; but reverse

and if they are not found among the law breakers of the day, it will not be for want of legislative

stimulant.

Such are some of the views which the subject presents. They commend themselves to the favor of every citizen; far more should they impress this legislature with their importance. To it have been committed for a season the interests of the people; we claim to represent the democracy, and to be governed by its principles. From whom then should the assertion of these principles cores if not from be assertion of these principles come, if not from tion, and if we prove traitors to it; if we dare not even send it to the people for disposal, it may yet find protection at hands opposed to democracy. Around foreign brows will then be encircled laurels did, carry out in fearless consistency, the principles des of taxation, representation, universal suffrage, no great class privileges, and the paternal duties of values of valu

These reasons induce your committee to report

These reasons mance your carried to the petitioners' prayer.

1st. Hecause of the great principle involved—the Siamese brotherhood of taxation and representation.

2d. Because of the danger to the suffrage principle. ple by tampering with it.

3d. Because the precedent such tampering af-

fords for most odious restrictions.

4th. Because of the debt due to the governed, and our constitutional obligation in that behalf.

5th. Because of the constitutional provisi

gainst exclusive privileges. 6th. Because of the promotion of State interests.
7th. Because of the peculiar claims on democra-

cy to carry out its principles.

An 8th reason is found in the unutterable littleess of taking from a class, year after year, the means of supporting our government, of paying our means of supporting our government, or paying our governor, judges, legislators, &c., and yet disfunchising the payers from voting, and from representation. There is not a member of the present legislature who has not in his pocket the money of the disfranchised, and politically degraded tax payer of

A 9th reason is suggested in the preposter puerility of making color a qualification for suffrage. To deny the right to a man born on our soil, whose father fought with ours for American independence who is sane, crimeless, a tax payer and a good citizen; and to deny it only because the Creator's sovereignty dictated the color of his creature's skin, is a procedure, in your committee's opinion, beneath the dignity of a sovereign people, claiming intelli-gence, and animated by a just self-respect.

But even if the qualification were just, it is objectionable because of its uncertainty. Who is to decide the fact or quality of color? Many persons wholly devoid of African blood, are yet more dark than white in color. On the other hand, many of African descent are as white as the fairest in the land. There is a third class, the mulatto, neither white nor black; he is a half, or three-fourths, or nine-tenths white, as it may be, or vice versa. Who is to decide the precise legal shade of such person? Perhaps the casual thinker deems the decision easy, but he differs much from Ohio experience. In that State, the law has had a vexed subject on this point. The mulatto citizen, denied his vote, appealed to the laws. At length it was decided, nat if white blood predominated, the man was white. This decision, however, but added an hundred fold to the difficulty. The old barriers being down, a flood of mulattoes poured in, claiming the legal whiteness. Accurate decision was impossible, and at last the courts were obliged to advance constituted a white man. The next thing will probably be the full black claiming white blood, and that thus this unnatural qualification of color, resugnant to sense to feeling and to principle, will pugnant to sense, to feeling, and to principle, will In Detroit, too, some colored persons were permitted to vote at the last election.

In your committee's opinion the only restrictions a suffrage should be infancy, aberration of intellect, aggravated crime, want of citizenship.

From the American Citizen. JOHN A. INNIS.

nis of Salem, Massachusetts, at our office on Tuesday last. The Philadelphia papers reported him in the Baltimore jail on a charge of slave stealing, and so, sure enough, he was, on Saturday and Sunday last. How he felt at his release from those shades of death, we have no words to describe. Knowing him to be a sturdy and bold abolitionist, we had him to be a sturdy and bold abolitionist, we had but little hope of his escape from the grip of the slavers. For when law itself is crime, innocence affords no confidence. He was, it seems, travelling from Washington city homeward, accompanied by a free colored man who has long lived in the District of Columbia. At Baltimore, as at Washington city, he purchased tickets at the railroad office for himself and John, who could pass these gentry only as Mr. Innis' servant.

At Baltimore, however, the lynx-eyed manthieves, employed as police officers, at once discovered that he had nothing of that bowie-knife bluster of cearing that distinguishes the Southern Baron, and this was genough to fasten susmicion of the laws as the probable with the political union on which Boyer congratulated himself because it 'a nadie ha costado lagrimas,' was brought about by the bribery of a few leading men, through the instrumentality of intriguing agents.

One cannot but be amused at the probable horror of our Government at the mere sight of its new allies. The vision of their ridiculous disappointment, calls to my mind that of a Carolina judge, before whom one of our Haitian friends enacted a scene, of which he gave us the following account:

Five beds spread upon the floor of a filthy cell for the accommodation of twelve prisoners. One pound of raw beef, and as much mixed corn and wheat bread once a day for each man, with a couple armfulls of fire-wood to cook their meat with, and as much water as they please. Not a potatoe, not a pinch of salt, nor a slice of butter, a drop of units or a cup of coffee, at the expense of the city, for any unfortunate traveller that their rascally police pleases to waylay and detain against his will. Verily, the modern feudalism of the South seems to be a very faithful copy of all that was mean and cruel in the ancient, lacking only the real chivalry and magnanimity that gave it all its barbarous dignity. If any thing could restrain a decent man from regro-stealing, the Baltimore jail would do it. We would be afraid of being ever suspected of such a thing or of any thing else, if we must lie there us if the day of trial.

Mr. Innis speaks very favorably of the committing magistrate, Mr. Gray, and of his fellow-prisoners; they were gentlemen. The man-catchers and manmerchants that crowded the Squire's office behaved like so many blackguards and ruffians. We will not trouble the State of Maryland to strip those fellows of their authority and turn them out of office

these, and enmity results, deep in proportion to the value of the rights denied. If the interests of a class are made small, and their position be also degraded, crime and outrage are the almost certain result.

The present colored population of the State is under 1,000, probably about 800. That number is in the State, and will continue in it, suffrage or no suffrage. What should be done with them to promote State interests? Common sense answers, make them feel as part of the people—give them a stake in society, an interest in its welfare: let a good name be an object to them. Do this, and good citizenship must follow these resistless inducements. But reverse it, and legislate them into inferiority, and if they are not found among the law breakers

nd its probable annexation to the United States, the Southern slaveholding banditti seem to have turne their eyes to Hayti, with the intention, if possible to dismember the Spanish portion of it by intrigue and revolution, and then annex it to this country, as the first step toward the final conquest of Hayti, for slaveholding purposes! 'Make hay while the sun shines,' is their motto. The following significant parsgraph, in regard to Hayti is from the Washington Union, the organ of Mr. Polk's administration :-

This island is assuming every day a new interest in the eyes of the people of the United States. About two years since, the Spanish portion of the island asserted their independence of the French or black Around foreign brows will then be encircled laurels asserted their independence of the French or black that democracy might have worn, but spurmed, and the triumphs of her peculiar principles will cast an unnatural honor on their new assertor. Thus principles will be confounded, distinctions will be blended; and the enquirer for sterling democracy will be confounded to the entry of the one who would not, and of the other who did carry out in fearless consistency. The principal protect is and the advantage. The contest, however, is did carry out in fearless consistency the principal protect is and the proposition of the other who did carry out in fearless consistency the principal protect is an asserted their independence of the French or black part of the island. These (called the Pominicans) have had a continued struggle with the Haytiens. They have been engaged in several skirmishes, by land and by sea.—principally marauding parties of the black race, in which the Dominicans have generally had the advantage. The contest, however, is described to the principal parties of the parties of the principal parties of the principal parties of the erally had the advantage. The contest, however, is important to us; for upon its result, depends the destiny of this rich, but neglected island, so susceptible of improvement, and so productive of various valuable articles, including coffee, cotton, rich minerals, &c. &c. We are all aware of the deterior tion to which it sunk, when, in consequence of the insurrection in St. Domingo, it fell under the ruthless sway of the ignorant and barbarous black race. The Dominicans, however, are reviving from the slumber which has reigned for several years—improving their towns, and cultivating their farms. If her were perfectly as for four the forestime assembly proving their towns, and cultivating their farms. If they were perfectly safe from the ferocious assaults of the Haytiens, they would gradually extend their possessions, and carry on a valuable trade with the people of the United States. France is unwilling to recognize their independence, and has not probably abandoned the idea of recovering this long-lost island. The policy of England is probably opposed to its restitution to France, and yet is not so much in favor of the Dominicans as the people of the United States. the United States

In connection with this subject, we copy the fol owing article from the Anti-Slavery Standard, written by Mrs. Chapman :

One difference between the use of language the United States, and in Haiti, ought to be remarked before leaving this subject. Here, we call every man black, who is not of unmingled European descent, whatever his actual shade of complexion may be. There, on the contrary, every man is account white who is not of pure African blood.

I was told, for instance, of the lady of a distinguished Senator of the Spanish part, to whom we were to be presented, that she was remarkably accomplished, and a white woman. The accomplishments I could not but vouch for on acquaintance if elegance of manner, interesting and graceful con-versation, music, dancing, and four languages are accounted such; but to the eye, she was as blac as if her veins held no admixture of Europea blood. Still the whole Spanish border calls he white, just as some of the decidedly fair-complex white, just as some of the decidenty fair-complex-ioned girls in America are counted in our New England cities as negroes; with this difference, however, that in Haiti no stigma attaches to a vari-ation from the color of the majority, since that vari-ation is not associated with debasement.

a mistaken notion has been thus for a long time kept afloat, that a great proportion of the population of the Spanish part of the Island is white. I can only say in refutation, that it does not show on the face of it.

In every city or village of the Spanish part that we visited, we always took advantage of the frequent religious festivals which bring the population of the whole country together in the city churches, to gain the means of making some rough estimate of whites, in the American sense of the term. They must constitute the merest drop of the bucket, since they were not visible to the eye, on occasionathat call together the mass of the people of all clas-

In the whole Island there is estimated to be on million of souls; in the Spanish part only one hundred thousand. This is the force called Dominican, ored thousand. This is the force called Dominican, to a small portion of which foreigners are lending money and supplying means, under the mistaken idea that it composes half the whole population, and is, for the most part, white.

But it will be seen at a glance, that there is very

But it will be seen at a glance, that there is very little hope of success for what the Washington letter-writers decently call 'political propagandism',—meaning the natural desire on the part of our Government to have a white, slaveholding popumingo. No Financial jugglery of an excommuni-nicated American priest, like Mr. Hogan, (if this choser organ of Government be the same man who was well known to Abolitionists in 1837 as a bankrupt Savannah slaveholder.) will have mu of success in exciting faction among a popula at once black, Catholic, few, and free; whose

At Baltimore, however, the lynx-eyed manthieves, employed as police officers, at once discovered that he had nothing of that bowie-knife bluster of oearing that distinguishes the Southern Baron, and this was enough to fasten suspicion of slave-stealing upon him. He was arrested, examined and committed to the city jail for further examination. There he lay until Monday, a dozen letters from Washington all testifying that John was always 'taken, deemed, reputed and held' to be a freeman at the Federal city, and Mr. Innis was discharged by the committing Magistrate. But John, poor John, thus proved to be a freeman, is kept in jail probably for sixty days to await the leisure of the law for the appearance of his owner, and then to be sold for his jail fees, if not paid by hinself or by his benevolent friend!!!

How glad we are that we never did make 'a fourth of July oration.' It would have been such a lie—such a web of lies as no repentance could atone for—as it is, we ask the wide world's pardon for our once childish pride in the name of American Citizen. For this thing of being born with the declaration of independence in one's pocket, and being taught to talk about our Washington, Warren, Franklin and Adams, makes such a fool of a boy that he sometimes thinks himself a freeman.—Heaven help us: we are born just where it happens—some of us black, and others white; the one set slaves, and the other tyrants. But few have the luck to turn up Indians, and so escape the villany and villanage of American Nativeism.

So situated, we are too familiar with our doom to be surprised at the facts in Mr. Innis' story, which we have already noticed, but we are not the proper that our Government, should be the scorn of Christendom?—c.

or studied, we are not adminiar with our doom to be surprised at the facts in Mr. Innis' story, which we have already noticed, but we are not quite prepared for his account of board and lodgings in the Baltimore jail.

Five beds spread upon the floor of a filthy cell for lows:

BOSTON, NOV. 21, 1848.

TEXAS AND SLAVERY

STATE ANTI-TEXAS COMMITTES.

The following gentlemen constitute the State Consister which has been organized without distincti of party, for the purpose of bringing out, as far as practicable, during the short period which yet remains before Congress will meet, the philanth moral and religious strength of the Comin one mighty and combined effort sgainst the annex tion of Texas as a Slave State.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Bo Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH.

WM. I. BOWDITCH, Esq. GEO. BRADBURN, Esq. WM. FOSTER, GEORGE S. HILLARD, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND JACKSON, FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, Esq. JOHN G. PALFREY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT. SIMON G. SHIPLEY, WILLIAM BRIGHAM,

HENRY B. STANTON, Esq. CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. JAMES M. WHITON, Esq. ELIZUR WRIGHT, J. Rev. JAMES F. CLARK. Hon. JAMES M. ROBBINS, Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, ELIHU BURRITT, JAMES FOWLER,

CHARLES SEDGWICK, E. Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING, Lenox. Roxbury. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq. Hon. WM. JACKSON, Newton. Hon. HENRY WILSON, WM. A. WHITE, Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, Natick. Waterto

E. R. HOAR, Esq. Hon, LINUS CHILD, Dr. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, Dr. AMOS FARNSWORTH, Hon. JAMES G CARTER,

Hon. N. B. BORDEN, ANDREW ROBESON, Fall River N. Bedford JOHN G. WHITTIER Amesbury. Newbury. JOSHUA COFFIN, CHARLES F. HOVEY,

Medford.

Groton.

Samuel Downer, Jr., has been elected Treas uter of the Committee.

LECTURES AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE. The lectures delivered by the Hon. STEPHEN C PHILLIPS, of Salem, at the Tremont Temple in this city on Friday evening of the last, and Tuesday evening of the present week, in opposition to the annexation of Texas, were deserving of high commenda tion, and elicited much applause. Mr. Phillips show ed himself to be master of his subject, and treated it the South in the acquisition of that territory, the fatal into our hands a few days since, it had so happen

the Slave Power as such, and to conspire for its overdo so, we feel in duty bound to state the impressions
we have received. And—

1st. It is evident that 211. Patro was a remarkably
tended will accrue to the commerce and manufacintellectual man, a close reasoner, and a powerful point were irresistible.

attended by the right sort of hearers,—the moral and impossible.

Northern States.

How long will it take to write it? What may it not ed as essential to the freedom and welfare of the accomplish in the approaching conflict? Who will refuse—who remain indifferent—who retreat from the 3d. It is creditable to him that he made all his ap field? Has every family been canvassed-every in- peals to the reason of men, and not to their fears o dividual tried? Remember that only a few days more selfishness; and that he went for the utmost freedoremain for action. Men, are you doing your duty? of the mind. In his preface to his Age of Reason Women, are you at work? Be not discouraged-be he truly declares- The most formidable weapo to Heaven!

American, speaks in the following stirring tones: THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

the immortal part, too, must be fed and sheltered—man does not live by bread alone! O Henry, indeed thou wert not mad when, in great woe, thou didst cry, 'Give me liberty, or give me death!

By the following article from the Louisville Jour. nal, it appears that the persecutors of Mr. Clay are not yet satisfied. More mischief is brewing against him-but how sublimely he maintains his ground!

him—but how sublimely he maintains his ground!

Another Mossment in Meson County. Four hundred and fifty-six citizens in Mason county, of both political parties, believing that the real opinions and interests of the great body of the people of that county were not faithfully expressed by the action of the late meeting upon the proceedings at Lexington in suppressing the 'True American,' have published in the Maysville Eagle, of Tuesday, a call upon all their fellow-citizens of Mason to assemble in mass meeting at Washington, the county town, on the 10th of the present month, being the first day of the circuit court term, for the expression of the sentiment of the county. The authors of the call express their own conviction that the proceedings at Lexington were demanded and justified by the emergency.

The Worcester Spy brings us the following en-

The Worcester Spy brings us the following encouraging intelligence. May every town in the Commonwealth imitate the example of Leicester !

TEXAS ANNEXATION. A correspondent in Leicester writes us as fol-

'A meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in the Town Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 11th, and a resolution was adopted, nem. con., 'pledging ourselves to act, as freemen should act, in resistance to the iniquitous measure of annexing Texas as a slave State, and with a slavery-perpetuating Con-stitution, to the United States; and to this effect we will co-operate with the Massachusetts State Texas Committee.'

Texas Committee.'
An efficient committee was appointed to circulate through the town the form of remonstrance recommended by that committee; and it is believed, on good grounds, that the remonstrance will be all but universally signed in Leicester. The meeting was addressed in an earnest and effective manner by Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. S. May, Mr. Josiah Clarke, Mr. Wm B. Earle, and Mr. J. L. Partridge. We hope all the other towns in the county are acting in this matter vigorously. Let Massachusetts be true to herself."

We avail ourself of this opportunity of express-ing our cordial concurrence with the course taken by the citizens of Leicester. We hope that similar remonstrances may be circulated through the whole length and breadth of the free States, and go up to Congress with hundreds of thousands of

IMPROMPTU. Knaves are striving to annex us To the blood-stained State of Texas: 'Tis a deed that long shall vex us-Tis a deed at last that wrecks us! Slavery like a plague infects us; Downward to the pit it becks us; Nothing shames us, nothing checks us; Justly therefore Heaven rejects us !

THOMAS PAINE.

'The Theological Works of Thomas Paine' have recently been published in one volume, by J. P. Men with that seriousness, dignity and earnestness, which the present crisis demands. The several steps which dum, of this city, to whom we are indebted for a copy had been taken to consummate the Texan conspiracy of the same. About one half of this volume is occu were distinctly pointed out—as also the designs of pied with 'The Age of Reason.' Until it was put consequences to the Union that threatened to grow that we had never perused a single page or paragraph out of it, and the withering and polluting influences of all the writings of Mr. Paine, whether theological that had been shed by slavery upon the industrial, or political. We were educated to regard him as a social and moral condition of the country. He spoke monster of iniquity, and were therefore intimidated of the guilty compromises in the Constitution, as fur-nishing the first instance of annexation, (in the case of Georgia and South Carolina)—of the second and third instances of annexation, (in the case of Louis- been delivered from the thraldom of tradition and auiana and Florida)-and regarded the annexation of thority, we have had no opportunity to examine any Texas as the overthrow of the Constitution, and the of Mr. Paine's sentiments respecting the Bible and institution of a new government, purely despotic in Christianity, until the present time. His works are its power and design.

It was time to make a distinct and open issue with perusal; and, though it may not be politic for us to before us; we have given them a candid and careful

tures of New-England, by the annexation of Texas, writer. Between his premises and conclusions, there he said if they all could be realized, it would be infi-is seldom any incongruity. A great deal that he says nitely better to prefer poverty, than to consent to the is deserving of the highest praise and of careful presniquitous deed; but nothing could be more delusive ervation; though occasionally he gives utterance to than to suppose that the extension of a system like sentiments which we regard as reprehensible and in that of slavery, or the multiplication of patrons like jurious. Phrenologically speaking, the organ of won-those of slaveholders, could be for the interests of a der or marvellousness appears to have been with him manufacturing and commercial people. The facts almost in a state of paralysis; and therefore the vigor and statistics which he presented to illustrate this and boldness which he exhibits in attacking everything in the Bible pertaining to the wonderful. What The size of the audiences, if indicative of the feel- his reason cannot fully comprehend, he does not her ing which exists in other parts of the Common- tate to denounce as falsehood or imposture. Hence, it wealth, was any thing but cheering as to the manner is the prophecies, miracles and extraordinary judgin which Massachusetts will resist the annexation of ments, as recorded in the book, rather than any of its Texas. They were far from being crowded, though moral precepts, that he repudiates as delusive and

philanthropic. On Monday evening, the Temple 2d. It is certain that he was an honest man-a was thronged to overflowing to hear a lecture on least, in the sense that he was no hypocrite-and China by Mr. Fletcher Webster; but, on that occa- endowed with an uncommon share of mental and sion, mere curiosity was to be gratified, and therefore moral intrepidity. He was one of the very few the throng. But on a question involving the liber- among mankind, in any age or nation, who have ties of millions, the honor and prosperity of the na- dared to think for themselves, to utter their own contion, and the progress of civilization and Christianity, victions, to differ on matters popularly deemed sacre comparatively few felt any interest in it, because it toto calo, and to enter into a fearless investigation of forbidden subjects, without regard to consequences We are gratified to hear that Mr. Phillips intends Whatever may be his errors, for this he deserves the delivering his lectures in Salem and Lowell. They thanks of every lover of progress. He knew that, ought then to be given to the public, in a pamphlet in giving publicity to his views of religion, he me form, without delay, and widely circulated in the inevitably subject himself to obloquy and a fiery per secution, and that a ravening priesthood would co bine to hunt him down as one who ought to be de stroyed 'in the name of the Lord,' and for the safety Is the name of every man and woman, in the Com- of the church. Yet he did not quail, but chose rather nonwealth, down on the memorial now circulating to be covered with infamy, (of course, trusting to time against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State? for his vindication,) than to suppress what he regard-

not intimidated-do your duty, and leave the result against errors of every kind, is Reason'; and he adds - I have never used any other, and I trust I never Cassius M. Clay, in the last number of his True shall.' Would that all those who have professed t be Christians, had been equally magnanimous and just! The horrible persecutions which have been Americans, thus far the slaveocracy has trampled the Constitution under fbot, and usurped a power unknown to its letter or spirit, in annexing this foreign slave nation to us. Shall we tamely sit by and see this damnable deed accomplished? Who is a traitor to his country? He who defends her laws and her rights, or he who tramples upon both? We are proud in the avowal once more, that for one, we will never quietly submit to this horrible consmumation. Had we physical power, we would as quickly resist it, as we would a foreign nation's invasion of our soil with fire and sword. Shame on the craven spirit that would cower before a seeming or real majority, and give up to hopeless despotism by leaders to be afraid of reason, and hence dare not give resist it, as we would a foreign nation's invasion of our soil with fire and sword. Shame on the craven spirit that would cower before a seeming or real majority, and give up to hopeless despotism by saying the thing is done, and resistance is useless! Americans, in the name of the oceans of patriot blood poured out in the cause of liberty in all ages, by the immortal soul and its undying aspirations, by the shame, the sorrow, the suffering and tears and crushed hopes of the oppressed living and dead and yet to be born, let not constitutional Republicanism be now vitally stabbed, and the hopes of mankind perish forever! Say now, O my countrynen, that this thing shall not be done! When we hear one ask how will it influence manufactures and tradeand another, how will it affect every party—when we see so much trimming—so much base subserviency cloaked under thread-bare rags of self-complacency and sagacious expediency—so little faith in justice, in truth, in mercy—so little reverence for God or man—we are sick at heart! Can liberty be bought with gold, or is gold worth the loss of liberty? Or if it were possible, to secure property, and for the base body to be clothed and fed in security in slavery; what have we gained? The soul,

ways be suspected when reason is commanded to ab. dicate the throne; when investigation is made a criminal act; when the bodies or spirits of men are threatened with pains and penalties, if they do not subscrib to the popular belief; when appeals are made to heman credulity, and not to the understanding.

Now, nothing can be more consonant to resease than that the more valuable a thing is, the more it will bear to be examined. If the Bible be, from Genera to Revelations, divinely inspired, its warmest particular need not be concerned as to its fate. It is to be examined with the same freedom as any other book, and taken precisely for what it is worth. It must stand or fall on its own inherent qualities, like any other volume. To know what it teaches, men must not staltify themselves, nor be made irrational by a blind homage. Their reason must be absolute in judgment and act freely, or they cannot know the truth. They are not to object to what is simply incomprehensible. because no man can comprehend how it is that the sun gives light, or the acorn produces the oak; her what is clearly monstrons, or absurd, or impossible, cannot be endorsed by reason, and can never properly be made a test of religious faith, or an evidence of moral character. To say that every thing contained within the life

of the Bible is divinely inspired, and to insist upon this dogma as fundamentally important, is to give utterance to a bold fiction, and to require the suspension of the reasoning faculties. To say that every thing in the Bible is to be believed, simply because it is found in that volume, is equally absurd and penicious. It is the province of reason to search the scriptures,' and determine what in them is true, and what false-what is probable, and what incredible -what is historically true, and what fabulons-who is compatible with the happiness of mankind, sai what ought to be rejected as an example or rule of action-what is the letter that killeth, and what the spirit that maketh alive. When the various books of the Bible were written, or by whom they were written, no man living can tell. This is purely a meter of conjecture; and as conjecture is not certainty, ceases to be authoritative. Nor is it of vast con quence, in the eye of reason, whether they to whom the Bible is ascribed wrote it or not; whether Paul was the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, or of any other Epistle which is attributed to him; wheth er Moses wrote the Pentateuch, or Joshua the history of his own exploits, or David the Psalms, or Solo man the Proverbs; or whether the real authors wen some unknown persons. What is writ, is writ, and it must stand or fall by the test of just criticism, by its reasonableness and utility, by the probabilities of the case, by historical confirmation, by human appearence and observation, by the facts of science, h the intuition of the spirit. Truth is older than any parchment, and would still exist, though a universe conflagration should consume all the books in the world. To discard a portion of scripture is not necess sarsly to reject the truth, but may be the highest erdence that one can give of his love of truth.

It is proverbial that one extreme is very apt to be get another. The priesthood have imposed on the people the belief, that the entire Bible is divinely in spired, even every chapter and verse; that they are submit their reason to its teachings, not its teaching to their reason; that it is to be their master, not if servant; that whatever it inculcates or allows, in an portion of it, must be from God, and therefore right; hence, on the strength of a text, or a number of teria, it is lawful to go to war, to sustain governments brute force, to strangle criminals on the gallows shut them up in prisons, to enslave human being What can be more monstrous than this?

On the other hand, Thomas Paine and his followers have discarded the Bible as a pious impostm and denounced it as evil, only evil, and that contast ally. They have not been satisfied with refuting the foolish dogma of priestcraft, as to the plenary in ration of the volume; but they have manifested ward it exceeding bitterness and contempt of opin, and blinded their eves as to its real character, a the estimate in which it should be justly held. The seem unwilling to recognise any thing good in pages, and treat it as profanely as the priesthor idolatrously. Generally, they have very little a quaintance with it, and have no disposition to take at its true value. They find in it historical issued racies, and things incredible, and on that account condemn the whole work as a fiction. They are for pant in their talk about the adultery of David, a the concubinage of Solomon, and affect to be shocked at what they call the obscenity of the book,-though an investigation into their private character would's many cases show them to be any thing of virtue. As to those portions of the Bible which inculcate the most stringent morality, the noble sentiments, the most expansive benevolence, purest life-and which contain the wisest admit tions, the best instructions, the brightest example the most cheering prophecies, and the richest pro ses-they seldom refer to them, and take no pleases in selecting the wheat from the chaff. To and Scylla, they have perished on Charybdis.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH PENALTI We have received-but too late for the perm any portion of it, before our paper goes to presneat pamphlet of 144 pages, entitled 'Thoughts' the Death Penalty. By Charles C. Burleigh. this work we have been looking some time with go interest. 'The logical and luminous mind of its thor is a guaranty to all who are personally acqui ed with him, that he has exhausted the argus and left the advocates of the sanguinary det capital punishment without the ability to produc single sound argument or plausible assumption sustain them in their position. To show how in is the field of discussion which Mr. Burleigh pies, we give the following heads of the various

CHAPTER L. EXPEDIENCY. Preliminary Remarks. Where the burden of proof? Proof must be clear and sin Not found in the right of self-defence. End of h ishment.

which he elucidates.

REFORMATION OF OFFENDERS. Death por ment disregards this end. Murderers 'not fit to be Incorrigible. Disproved by facts-From Scrott -From other sources. Death penalty not reform ry. Unphilosophical. Divine Precedest and To my. Power of the Gospel. The Alternative. REPARATION FOR THE INJURY. Uncertainty Repentance-Answer. Danger of Deception

PREVENTION OF CRIME. The most terrible per ty necessary. Proves too much. Death not sirely most feared. Where restraint is most needed full in illustration. Certainty better than severity. penalty uncertain. Testimony of lawyers, legi-&c. Facts and statistics from official sources. son's tables. American experience. Uncertainty removed by conviction. Facts in proof. Death peak cannot be made certain. Tempts to perjury. honest minds to error. Makes penal administration capricious. Shuts tender consciences from the jet box. Worse than inefficient for good. Demoral Natural result of its toachings Facts confirm argument. Influence of executions. Not compare to Europe. This year's experience. Practical of lative testimony. Character of executioners. Design penalty not needed. Effect of its abolition in random countries. Objections answered. Belgium and 78 cany. Cheever's historical argument.

JUSTICE. Desert of death no proof of res kill. Society trains men to crime. Danger of trievable errors. Cases known to have occu-Cheever's reply. Difficulty of estimating suil, of measuring punishment. Injustice to the Antiquity and general prevalence of the death per

WHOLE RED SCRIPT aptive proof ited. Testimo sequences of t erpretations. I l's example. We have n i, at sight, to of it. Every and hear all th is afforded at y person can r at 25 Cornhill

NORFOLK

he quarterly m Lyceum Hall, und Quinc ber in attenda present we hing to the spir ng resolutio .. Garrison, an solved, That es can be righ is Commonwe ing on its soil, onflict with the e of duty in th solved, That which is na necessarily be Power, becau vith men-stea therefore, ever led as guilty o od and to the

ved. That i

the religion a

a dissolution -is demande consideration ould not be existence of lved. That is this Commo ion of party, country as join; and we prompt in a to Congress lved, That t nwealth in r ment of suc lave States, b pen repudiati ts, treachery t ect submission lave Power. evere in this ctment of l ne Court of 1 h cases, the S ainst Massach

free State.) tri

ion, and dissol

or tax on every nt, was a suffic and independen taking up of arn colutionary fa ent of the c at her will and and a loftier d e of this Comm bound by its oath of the United States as ights and intere any quarter, lved, That th nmonwealth titions to th ted at the next to take such action u inds. Wendell Phillip

C. L. Remon Chro, Edwin Thorn agement, emb progress our ng out the vari the future. In the crat, (?) apparent and of liquor, resiste a favor of the dissol queer ha rangue, rought no convi friends in Dorc extended by th parts of the cou and county tha od profit to such as w

ion, of this cit en of a sheet with t ong Printers o rial pertaining to ufactures an reafter be per as of Type Fo ifully executed, alshing enterprise ar rning and gener taring the period of o

ATRAN WALKER may be found professedly dem ent and bra Pleda. We have on What language nce, the proflig The communica

intentionally d

structive Fire at tess portion of Si which broke out ek on Thursday e houses on both si thereof, were con buildings were of as well in the leas e manner. We of \$1000 each for heir destruction wi

ment.—The Legical day on Thurse was the passage of the tender of the annexation of the annexation of the annexation of the second, it is the second, it is the second, it is do all the States; the second of the States; the second of the seco

CHAPTER III.

Sicked Scriptures. 'Not left to our discretion, ive proof against it. Scripture argument mony doubtful. Translations vary. ees of the mendatory construction. Other Reply to Cheever's answer. Christ The sword of the magistrate sexample. The Mosaic Law.

We have no hesitancy in recommending this at sight, to all who are interested in this great ether they incline to the one side or the Every candid inquirer will be eager to hear all that can be said pro or con. The afforded at the low price of 25 cents, so that on can readily obtain a copy of it. It is for 25 Cornhill, by BELA MARSH.

NORPOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

arterly meeting of this Society was held in Hall, Dorchester, on Thursday, Nov. 13 Quincy, President, in the chair. The attendance was not large, but those who sent were the long-tried and unwearied the cause, whose countenances it was reto the spirit to see once more, and the grasp hands it was strengthening to feel. The resolutions were offered for discussion by son, and unanimously adopted :

red. That if slaveholding under any circu can be right, then the Constitution and laws monwealth, which do not admit of slaveon its soil, on the part of the inhabitants, are fict with the dictates of humanity and the duty in that particular.

red, That the religious sect or the political ach is national in its identity and action, ssarily be influenced or controlled by the ower, because it demonstrates an unholy allimen-stealers and traffickers in human flesh; refore, every such sect or party ought to be d as guilty of treason against the government to the cause of liberty, and treated ac-

d. That an immediate and total separation religion and solitics of the South-in other a dissolution of the existing Union of the demanded of the people of the North, by sideration of duty, safety and interest, if rould not be guilty of all the crimes involved tence of slavery and the slave trade.

ed, That in the present effort which is makhis Commonwealth and elsewhere, without ion of party, to resist the annexation of Texas centry as a Slave State, we would most cor ; and we call upon all the friends of liber compt in affixing their signatures to the me-Congress on this subject.

ed, That the apathy which prevails in this sealth in regard to the lawless seizure and ent of such of our colored citizens as visit ave States, by the authorities of those States, ion of the Constitution of Massatreachery to the rights of all the people, and

ed, That in the avowal of her determination re in this seizure and enslavement, and in ment of laws, making any appeal to the ne Court of the United States a penal act in h cases, the South has declared open hostilist Massachusetts, (as well as against every State,) trampled upon the American Con-

red. That if the unjust imposition of a three tax on every pound of tea, by the British Par , was a sufficient cause to proclaim the free od independence of the colonies, and to justiff king up of arms against the mother country by ary fathers; then the seizure and en ent of the citizens of Massachusetta by the at her will and pleasure, call for a more heroic nd a loftier determination on the part of th of this Commonwealth.

red, That the Legislature of this State ited States and of Massachusetts, to see that ghts and interests of the people suffer no detriany quarter, be the consequences what they sed, That the friends of impartial liberty is wealth should combine to sign and cir. petitions to the Legislature of this State, to be ted at the next session, calling upon that body such action upon this subject as the emergen-

ell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, W. L. Gar-L. Remond, Increase S. Smith, Richard Edwin Thompson, and - Allen. The f Mr. Phillips, in the afternoon, was full of ent, embracing as it did a graphic survey rogress our cause had already made, and out the various cheering signs of the times future. In the evening, a Polk and Texas 11, (?) apparently somewhat under the influliquor, resisted the adoption of the resolution of the dissolution of the Union, and made a er harangue, which excited some merriment,

rought no conviction. ks are due to Messrs. Clapp and Smith, and hends in Dorchester, for the generous hospinded by them to the friends present from parts of the county. It was repeachful to the and county that the audiences were not more us, but the occasion was one of much interest whit to such as were so fortunate as to be present.

son, of this city, has commenced the publica a sheet with this title, for the general diffuig Printers of such specimens of type and ning to the Printing Business, as he es and has for sale, and of such as after be perfected, as he advances in his of Type Foundry. The specimen is most trecuted, and freshly illustrates the asoterprise and skill of Mr. Dickinson, for deserves the applause and patronage of a and generous public. For one dollar, ton will be entitled to all the numbers issued e period of one year.

HAN WALKER. In the ' Refuge of Oppres by be found another atrocious article from medly democratic print, the Barnstable (Patriot, forsooth !) respecting the eruel nent and branding of Jonathan Walker in We have omitted a portion of it, as it is a nd libellous attack on the character of Capt. What language can depict the hypocrisy, the nce, the profligacy, the barbarity of the writer

unication of David Middleton has itionally delayed. It is instructive.

Fire at Sag Harbor .- Nearly all the in of Sag Harbor.—Nearly an tur-in of Sag Harbor was destroyed by a oke out in Oakley's Hotel, about 10 ursday evening. Upwards of one hun-mboth sides of Main-street, and in the ware consumed. A large majority of were of wood, in continuous blocks, the least expensive as in the most in-. We should think an average esti-each for the buildings, high. The loss iction will exceed \$150,000.

The Legislature of Vermont adjoon Thursday last. Among their last passage of a series of resolutions relations and the state of the series of resolutions relations and the series of the s against the annexation without the con-e States; and the fourth instructs the Congress to set Congress to act in accordance with the

the attention of the meeting to the propriety of remonstrating at the coming session of Congress, ful, inhuman in its completion. against the admission of Texas into the Union as

Voted that the ensuing sessions of the Convention be held a 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 6 1-2 P. M. Address by S. L. Little, N. P. Rogers, M. Cheney, H. Clapp, and others. Adjourned.

Slave State.

Discussion between H. Clapp, Wm. Adams, N. P. Rogers, Mr. James, Mr. Farmer, and a colored man from Calcutta, on the pro-slavery character of the church, clergy, country, &c. After which, a series of resolutions was offered by George L. Clark, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. N. P. Rogers, H. Clapp, Cyrus M. Burleigh, Origer Bacheler, Mr. Jewett, Mr. James, Mr. Palmer and others, spoke with much freedom on a variety of topies intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery Adjourned to 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING. Remarks by Henry Clapp, N. P. Rogers, Mr. James, and Wm. Chace, on the importance of individual freedom and free speech, in furthering the cause of humanity.

Mrs. S. L. Little thought there might be such thing as having meetings too free. Remarks were also made by W. Adams on prejudice against color, and the comparative progress in this respect since the Anti-Slavery enterprise com-

George L. Clark, Cyrus Burleigh, John L. Clark, were appointed a Committee on Finance.

J. L. Clark, George L. Clark, Samuel W. Wheeler. were appointed a Committee for nominating officers for the ensuing year. Adjourned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mr. James offered a resolution on the prejudice existing, to the inconvenience of the colored people, Directors of Railroad and Steamboat routes, for the on Railroad routes, recommending that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the proprietors of such routes. Remarks by Mr. James, Mr. Adams, and others, on the propriety of visiting such Corporations, when the church was equally guilty, and professed much more. Resolution laid on the table.

Mr. Wheeler then read the Protest of the Unitarian Clergymen, and offered some remarks in relation

H. Clapp, N. P. Rogers, Mr. Brewster, and others discussed at some length, the necessity of free speech -the intolerance of the church-and the unwarranta- Ms. Editor: ble restrictions of organized bodies.

Mrs. S. L. Little wished there might be some expression of the meeting in relation to the annexation the people are now either hostile or indiffent to this of Texas.

accepted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING. The subject of political action was introduced and

Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING. Resolutions re-read, by George L. Clark. C. M. Burleigh said, in relation to the first, that he believed it to be the duty of Abolitionists, to give the Unitarian clergy a word of cheer and encouragement in giving their influence for the promotion of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

H. Clapp remarked, it was an old saying, 'small favors gratefully received, and therefore he believed rity; they thought the church had taken would would be believed. deep felt gratitude. But it was a humiliating fact that it must be made a motion of special considers tion at this late day:

have been thought of by the meeting.

tionists had great reason to rejoice, that even now, ly dead, when, a few months ago, Mr. James Hendy, there could be found so large a number of clergymen a member of their church, believing that it was That late repentance was better than none at all.

clerical protest was no evidence of repentance, but and meeting, until they should change their position was a matter of mere condescension in them in issu- on this question. In consequence of this, brother

Mrs. Sophia L. Little then offered the following them sent the following address to the church : amendment: 'That they be exhorted to continue their Anti-Slavery work.' After speaking by several individuals on the amendment, the resolution was adopted as amended.

tance of free speech, and the importance of free holding their brethren as chattels personal—and Anti-Slavery work, the meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

sine die. some length by Mr. James, W. Adams, W. Chace, admissible to the communion table of the

Mr. Palmer, and others. Resolution adopted. appointed as a committee to correspond with the ing that for me to sit down at the communion table proprietors of Railroad and Steamboat routes, on that of any church where slaveholders are admitted

Mrs. Little's resolution respecting the imprisonment of C. T. Torrey and others, was read and dis- my fellow-men in general. cussed by Mr. Adams, Mrs. Little, Mr. Smith, and others, after which it was adopted.

A resolution of thanks was then offered by George L. Clark, to the managers of the Green-street school house and the Fountain-street church, for the use of their houses on this cecasion. Resolution adopted. Adjourned sine die.

List of Officers and Resolutions. President .- JOHN BROWN.

The following resolutions were acted on during

of American slavery, as a day dawn upon the night duty to proceed with him according to the direction of depart that had apparently settled over the ohurch given by the great Head of the Church, in Matt. aviii of despair that had apparently settled over the church given land clergy of the land—and we esteem it a noble 15, 17. document, replete with prudence and gentleness—a testimony faithful and effective; a declaration that its authors, as men of humanity, will awaken in all bosoms better hopes and more cheerful courage to work for the peaceful deliverance of the slave; and that they he about it is a continuous to the same.

15, 17.

Accordingly, I have labored with him myself, in relation to the above offences, and not obtaining satisfaction, I have taken with me one of the church and have failed also in this step to gain our offending brother. In pursuance of the above directions of the Christ, I now tell it to the church, for your action on the same. that they be exhorted to continue their Anti-Sla-

very work. Resolved, That we regard that course of policy a great mistake, which would make our cause partizan in its aspect, rather than individual-that the idea

The tenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island rejoice in our present divisions, powerful enough to

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas is an ag gression and oppression worthy of an hypocritical nation, an hypocritical party, and an hypocritical

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the colored people of this country, in the feelings they nust experience at the extension of the dark domain

Resolved, That public meetings should be called to deliberate on this great question, whether or not Texas shall be admitted as a free State.

Resolved, That we are against all resolutions that are as clouds without rain, but wish that they may be but the trumpet-call to vigorous and active defence

of the right. Resolved, That our brother Torrey, and our other riends in dungeons, should be kept in open remembrance before the people, till Southern bariles are razed to their foundations.

Resolved, That we call upon our delegation in Congress to canvass the Constitution of Texas when roposed at the next session of Congress, and to do battle against every article and clause that contains any sanction to the hateful and accursed system of slavery. That as Rhode Island has for a number of years thrown her vote in both Houses of Congress in behalf of freedom, we conjure her in the persons her Representatives and Senators, to maintain the character of the State in this wise inviolate, not more for her coming glory as a State, than in the spirit of humility for her previous transgressions when engaged in the slave trade.

Resolved, That unpopular as the protest against annexation may appear to be-we have confidence that there are good and sufficient grounds in justice and sound policy for Northern Statesmen to oppo the final act of annexation.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a com of three persons to correspond with the President and purpose of inducing them to make it more for the afort of colored travellers on such routes. Resolved, That the thanks of the association

presented to the society usually occupying this house, for granting to us its use, and also to the Fountainstreet church, for the use of their house for our even ing sessions.

JOHN ADAMS, Secretary pro tem

EXCOMMUNICATION.

ANDOVER, (West Parish,) Oct. 5, 1845. Some years ago, this town was doing much for the

canse of anti-slavery; but, from some cause or other, movement. Not that their professions are diminish The report of the nominating committee read and ed, for the sound of their bells is vibrating on my ear and the people are hastening to meeting, to display their vanity, and 'worship God in his sanctuary.' religion, as now taught, is worship of God and love discussed by Mr. James, H. Clapp, N. P. Rogers, to man, this certainly is the place for its devolope Mr. Bacheler, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Palmer, and others. ment. Here we have an institution, for the manu facture of 'God's ordained ministers'-churches of all isms, over which are ordained priests, to break the bread of life.' But, with all this sanctimonious display and hypocritical profession, I know of n place where there is more indifference and opposition to reform in general, and anti-slavery in particular At the time alluded to, the West Church in this

place passed some resolutions, the import of which was, that it was wrong to hold slaves for the sake of gain. The abolitionists were lulled into a false secuthat it must be made a motion of special considera- with patience the advance of their brethren, their minister, Samuel C. Jackson, under the assumed Mr. Rogers said that they ought to receive the name of an abolitionist, by misrepresenting the highest respect of abolitionists for their intrepidity, measures and maligning the character of the most ven at this late day—that the intrepidity of Israel prominent abolitionists, was doing all in his power to Putnam was not a match for it—that it was a bold act destroy the anti-slavery feeling, and fill its place for clergymen. But he presumed if the same number of with that unchristian, inhuman and detestable scheme farmers had issued such a protest, it would scarcely of Colonization. For a long time, things moved on in the usual way; anti-slavery and their spiritual life seemed to die together. They seemed to be realwho were willing to come out on the side of freedom. wrong to fellowship slaveholders as Christian brethren, (and that therein lay the strong hold of slavery,) Mr. Adams, in reply, contended that the Unitarian concluded to absent himself from their communion

Hendy was visited by some of the deacons, and by I believe slavery to be sin, under all circumstance aggravated according to the amount of light resisted ; a total annihilation of the second table of the moral After a few remarks from H. Clapp on the impormeetings all over the country, in advancing the those who believe such conduct to be in accordance with divine truth (so far as I can see)-give no evidence whatever that they are Christians, taking the Voted, that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourn word of God as my standard to judge by. Such being my views and feelings, I cannot, conscientiously, Mr. James' resolution was taken up and discussed hold Christian fellowship with them; and as they are Church, I am under the painful necessity of refus G. L. Clark, Benjamin Arnold, Sophia L. Little, ing to meet my brethren in that ordinance—believ would be a great sin against God, and in disregard of the best interests of my brethren in bonds, and of

> A short time after the foregoing was sent, brother Hendy received the following: ANDOVER, August 23, 1845.

> MR. JAMES HENDY: DEAR BROTHER-At the regular meeting of the

> West Church for business, held on the evening of Wednesday last, the following complaint was presen ed against you:

Perry, William Chace.

Secretary.—A. Paire.

Treasurer.—M. Robinson.

Auditor.—G. L. Clark.

Executive Committee.—William Chace, A. R. James, Thomas Davis, S. W. Wheeler, John L. Clark, Mrs. David M. Foster, G. L. Clark, Daniel Mitchell, William Adams, Susan Sisson, William Aplin, Jos. Chace, Mrs. Harris, (D. B.) S. S. Ashley.

The following resolutions were acted on during The following resolutions were acted on during the seals and the censures, or whatever ordinances the season of the Convention, viz:

Christ has commanded to be observed by his people, so far as the Lord by his word and Spirit has revealed to be his duty. Believing that such conduct is unof American slavery, as a day dawn upon the night

on the same.
Your brother,
(Signed) JACOB DISCOMB. A true copy: attest, S. C. Jackson. Andover, Aug. 14, 1845.

After the presentation of the above or upon which the Anti-Slavery movement rests, is the adjourned to meet at the school-house in the Centre manhood of the most despised and neglected of the district, on the second Wednesday in September, a

THE RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. race—a thought we beg leave to assure those who 7 P. M. then and there to consider the charges in distorted construction upon the instrument as these The tenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Green-street school-house, Oct. 29th, 1845.

Daniel Mitchell in the chair; John Adams, Secretary rotem.

The Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurery were read and accepted.

A letter from John G. Whittier was read, calling the attention of the meeting to the propriety of remonstrating at the coming session of Congress, full, inhuman in its completion.

7 P. M. then and there to consider the charges in distorted construction upon the instrument as these said complaint, so far as there shall be opportunity, and you are requested, and are hereby cited, to appear and answer to said charges. The facts charged are so notorious, and so easily proved by the testimotry of many witnesses, as well as by your admissions, that I need not inform you of the evidence relied upon to sustain them. I would, however, into the attention of the meeting to the propriety of remonstrating at the coming session of Congress, full, inhuman in its completion. in the management of your case.

that the Judiciary cannot possibly be directed by any fences publicly before the church, if we would produce of the country of reproach, and your brethren from the painful duty of stitution is an anti-slavery instrument, why shall we withdrawing from you, as from one that walks disor- not give it such interpretation? What means such derly. That you may have the wisdom and the grace language as 'Dissolution of the Union,' 'No Union that you will need in such trying circumstances, is with Slaveholders,' when we have an anti-slavery

SAMUEL C. JACKSON. I attended the meeting, held in relation to brother Hendy's case. I had no opportunity to take notes, and cannot pretend to give the exact words used by tne speakers, but, as I have consulted some members of the church, and as they agree with me in the statements I am about to make, I believe they are sub- cogency of his argument (if we can call it an argustantially correct.

At both meetings, the moderator, Samuel C. Jack. Judges have no right to interpret a written instrument on, conducted the case in behalf of the church, and

brother Hendy defended himself. Considering that brother Hendy is a working man his defence was good, and his positions what abolitionists consider incontrovertible. It was of little if friend Davis's reasoning is correct, we will suppose consequence, however, how much truth he might that the Judges are bound to be directed by the will have on his side, for the minister was moderator, of the people, and not by a fair construction of their counsel, judge, and (I had almost said) jury, and he written instrument. We will suppose, also, that we had given his mandate, that unless brother Hendy have the same Constitution that we now have made suitable confession, he must be cut off. As a Moreover, we will suppose that the people of this rematter of course, every thing was made to hend to public are, 'en masse,' acting abolitionists, and dehis decision. Truth was employed when it suit mand that the Judges of the Supreme Court should ed, and when that was no longer available, mis- decide that our present Constitution is an anti-slarepresentation and base insinuation was resorted to, very Constitution; does any one suppose that a mere for the purpose of fixing some stigma on the charac- decision of the Judges would make it an anti-slavery ter of their brother.

nuch already, that a few must suffice.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Jackson said, that tion) to mean just what the Judges of that Court much already, that a few must suffice. as the slaveholders gave evidence of piety, it would know the people mean by it.' Hence we see, as be sinful to exclude them from the communion table. cording to friend Davis's argument, that our Consti-Here he told a fine smooth story of a lady, who had tution must mean any thing the people tell the visited his family, who owned a number of slaves. Judges, their 'servants,' to make it mean. Away She was very pious! gave her slaves nearly the whole with such nonsense and duplicity; we do not think produce of the plantation; they were quite a loss to it worth the while to call friend Davis's attempted her, and she would be glad to liberate them, it any attack a 'cobweb sophistry,' or 'a decent debility;' one would give her security that they would be bet. but we really think that the language of the Latin ter off than they were at present. He believed there | bard is very appropriate to it, viz: were hundreds like her at the South, and he wanted et nascetur ridiculus mus.' If friend Davis's tirade to know if any one would take the responsibility of proves any thing, it proves this, viz: that the people

saying they were not Christians. ones that did most to uphold the system. Another the people wish to have a Constitution which will asked whether he would admit a drunkard to the sanction and support slavery; but as our present communion table. He (Mr. Jackson) thought this Constitution cannot support slavery when it is fairly was quite a different matter. He did not suppose that construed, and interpreted in such a manner as to any of them would contend that the drunkard gave harmonize with the spirit of liberty, set forth in its evidence of piety, and, moreover, the Bible said that preamble, it would seem evident to any one, I think, no drunkard could inherit eternal life. But it no that friend Davis would appear more consistent with where said so of the slaveholder, but on the contrary, himself, if he would acknowledge the justness, prothey had the authority of the Bible, and the example priety and consistency of friend Spooner's argument. of the apostles (!) for admitting them into the Christ- He may also, if he choose, declare the Union should ian church! He was asked whether man-stealers were be dissolved, for the plain reason that the people are not condemned the same as drunkards; and he answered, that slaveholders were not necessarily man-stealers. If we had any tope of gatting an answer, we would like to such the Research hair splitter, whether he believes the children born of slave parents, who are made to follow the condition of the mother, read friend Spooner's book but once, we are in hope

are not stolen. I feel happy that the Rev. Gentleman has ' defined his position.' He has acted the hypocrite long enough in professing to be an abolitionist, while he held such atrocious sentiments. He he has fully identified him self with the slaveholders, by endorsing their Christian character, and thereby sustaining the principle that the Bible does not condemn slavery. He may diligence and liberality than ordinary; since FAN fore, against the infidel abolitionists; it will only make

He has denied it to be the duty of man immedi. of articles to fill it. ately, and in all cases, to keep the command of Christ, Arrangements have been made for the recepand those commands which make religion worth any thing to the world, namely, 'love thy neighbor as do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' Is this not the highest market prices, and the friends of the caus Infidelity, and acting on the doctrine he teaches, practical Atheism? From such religion we say,

Colonization, he said, was merely a political, a civil question. So they wrap it up, blind the people, and are authorized by Mr. Ws. Manjoras, Marand lead them to the ditch, where they will fall together. When the vote was taken, there were twentyeight members present qualified to vote; twenty three voted that the charges were sustained. It is tractive and saleable forms. Donations of cranber but justice to state, that some of the abolitionists (those who did not vote,) bore their testimony to the eggs, lemons, cream, &c. will be made into pastry, truth, but they seemed to be disregarded, or put ices, or whatever refreshments the occasion shall re down by cries of order, or 'I will go home if I hear quire. Shall we not rely confidently on a corresponthe like of that.' Verily Babylon the great has fallen, for all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have nitted fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth have waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. I wait with much anxiety the action of our abolition friends in the West church; they must feel very sorry at the treatment they have received, and the position their minister now occu pies. We hope they will be led to hear the Spirit saying unto them, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.

Your brother in the cause of reform DAVID MIDDLETON.

SOUTH DARTHOUTH, 11th mo. 3d, 1845. FRIEND GARRISON :

In reading thy paper of the 24th of last month, noticed a criticism, by Addison Davis, on Lysander Spooner's book, on the 'Unconstitutionality of Slavery.' After descanting, at come length, he remarks, that the Court is bound to ask what the people mean by such language as the following clause of the Constitution: * No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof,' &c. Friend Davis moreover, says, the Judges are the servants of the and entreat all who can, to exercise a like hospitality people, and not their masters. Hence he draws his on the occasion conclusion that the Judges are to decide upon what Friends from the various towns who intend comit the people mean when they use language; and not to take charge of their tables in person, are entreat the language which they use means. Now, such language as friend Davis uses appears to my limited comprehension quite absurd; for he plainly tells us, that the Judiciary have no power or right to interpret an instrument put into their hands, according to the letter of that instrument; but that they should inquire what the people mean, or in other words, what they seish their language to convey. Now, if such logic is true, I would simply say to friend Davis, that there is no need of written ins ments, inasmuch as the Judges cannot be guided in their decisions, by what the letter, or their language, but they must, before their de is given, seek to find out the mishes of man-steal

n the management of your case.

'arising under the Constitution'; that the Judges
It is matter of grief to me, that there should be any have no legal or Constitutional right to place any reason for such proceedings; but you having refused to give satisfaction to the church, for your disorderly tion, than what a strict conformity to the letter of the course, and not being reclaimed by other means, there language, and the spirit of its preamble, inculcates; great inconsistency of your conduct, and that you it, what objection, of any validity, can there be raismay be led to repentance and to make suitable confession, that you may save the cause of Christ from just interpretation, it is found that our present Confession, that you may save the cause of Christ from Constitution, if it is rightly construed? It seems to me that friend Davis has not, in the least, attacked friend Spooner's argument, as regards the uncons tutionality of holding slaves under the present Constitution; for friend Davis has not shown us that the Constitution may not, according to its letter and spirit, be interpreted as an anti-slavery instrument; but the ment) seems to rest on his supposed idea that the according to its literal, honest, and liberty-loving meaning: but they must consult the slaveholder, the selfish and the base; and as these wicked persons decide, so must the Judges' opinions be formed. Now instrument, if it is not so already? The common There was enough said at the second meeting to school boy, possessing fair abilities, must certainly warrant extended comments, but I have written so respond, No! But friend Davis tell us that the Su-

of this nation are an exceedingly wicked people ; (in One brother said, he thought these were the very this opinion I shall not quarrel with him)-also, that so corrupt that the present Constitution is too pur

> that he may be induced to read it again. Thine for the truth,

THE FAIR! The friends of the Cause will not be displeased to be frequently reminded of the necessity of greater EUIL HALL (as if to mal tionate to the importance of the national crisis) dehim the more an object of pity, or a fit subject for mands, on account of its greater size than that of any hall we have before used, a corresponding amount

tion and attractive exhibition of Country Producemeats, poultry, fruits, vegetables-or EVERY DEthyself,'- whatsoever ye would that others should scription, which will all be sure of a ready sale at needing but to be informed of the opportunity, in order to purchase.

We are advised of a coming contribution two casks of sugar, in answer to our request for one; shall-street, to say that all suitable contributions will be prepared by him for the Fair, without expense at his confectionary establishment, in the most at ries, preserved fruit of any kind, apples, hutter, flour

ing exertion on the part of other friends of the cause We thank the friends in Maine and Massachusetts who have responded to our request for ground pine poles, young trees, and other greenery. We can hardly have too large a quantity.

We acknowledge with gratitude for the cause sake, a lot of nicely prepared medicinal herbs, from Francis M. Yerrinton Contribution from Mrs. White, by Mrs. Loring

particulars hereafter. Letter, with picture and enclosure, from Marcu Spring, N. Y.

The donation of a sufficient number of pieces of white yard-wide factory cotton to cover the tables, will be a great accommodation, and saving of funds to our undertaking. Pecuniary contributions are asked of the friends, to enable us to furnish an edition of the Lib

erty Bell as beautiful and attractive as the articles

are lightly toned and excellent. These writing

are gifts to the cause—so ought the means of publish ing them to be. Wooden and tin toys for the children's table in the centre of the hall, are requested, to complet the assortment of beautiful ones already received. We thank the friends who have invited ladies their houses as guests during the time of the Fair

to give us timely notice, that we may take all the measures in our power to ensure them hospitality

Particular attention is requested to this, as th pressure of affairs at the last moment, will make it atterly impossible to receive any but those who have been so kind as to give us timely notice.

comfort, and a pleasant visit.

M. W. CHAPMAN.

The Have you been to see the great Hydrarcho or the true Leviathan of the deep, now exhibiting at the Horticultural Hall, 38 School-street, Boston? not, do so, ere it be too late. It is the greatest mar-

Sylvester Graham, formerly eminent as a popular Lecturer on Health, Diet, and the whole Physical Economy of Man, proposes to edit at Northampton a semi-monthly 'Journal of Health and Water-Cure Advocate,' to be published by Lyman Metcalf, at \$1

Railroad Accident.—As the engine that runs to Boston with the express train was returning, Tuesday morning week, it encountered and run over a handcar, in Southboro', about 4 o'clock, and instantly killed the man who was in the car. His name was Melvin, and he was formerly from Vormont. He was employed upon the road as a repairer, and was at the time going over the section of the road on which he was stationed, to see that the track was all right, previous to the passage of the morning train. It is Railroad Accident .- As the engine that runs to Bos previous to the passage of the morning train. It is supposed that he was not aware of the return of the express engine. We understand he has left a wife and four children.

Horrible Death.—We learn from the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript, that Mr. Asa Mason, manufacturer of tacks and brads, while adjusting his machinery, was caught by the skirts of his coat by the belt, and drawn up backwards over the shaft, between which and the ceiling there was only a space of 18 inches, and was thrown round upwards of 100 times before the unchinery could be stopped. His back was probably broken the first revolution. He died in a few moments. Mr. Mason was between 50 and 60

Tirrell, the Murderer.—Two indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk against Albert J. Tirrell, one for murdering Maria A Bickford, and the other for aroon in firing the house.—Boston Times.

SENATOR FROM N. H. Gov Steele has app Benjamin W. Jennes to supply the place Woodbury in the U.S. Senate.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Lecture on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, at Ritchie Hall, will be delivered by Rev. John T.

Arrangements have been made for Lectures on succeeding Tuesday evenings, from the following gen

Rev. Theodore Parker,

E. H. Chapin,
Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
S. P. Andrews, Esq.,
Thomas Paul,
Thomas Paul,
Lloyd Garrison,
Edward Young, Esq., Henry Clapp, Jr. Tickets at 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be obtained at the Bookstore of B. H. Greene, 124 Washington-street, and at No. 25 and 7 Cornhill, as also of the Committee.

WILLIAM C. NELL CHRISTOPHER R. WEEDEN, CHARLES A. BATTISTE, THOMAS COLE, HENRY WEEDEN, ALFRED G. HOWARD,

Exercises to commence precisely a 7 1-2 o'clock. Boston, Nov. 21, 1845.

WALKER AND MOODY Will lecture at the following times and places on the claims of the American slave, the guilt of North-ern and Southern slaveholders, and the duties of American freemen. Every true lover of liberty will feel it a privilege to give them a hospitable recep and to contribute in every possible way to the

Friday, Saturday, Monday, 21, 22, 24, 25, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Dec. 2, Uxbridge Upton. Grafton. Tuesday, Wednesday, Millbury. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Worcester. Leicester. North Brookfield. West Brookfield. Sunday, Tuesday, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

NOTICE

The 2d Lecture to the Young Men's Literary Society will be delivered by S. P. Andrews, Esq. in the Baptist Church, Belknap st., on Thursday evening, the 20th of November, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Subject—The necessity for mental labor as a means to permanent improvement.

Admittance 12 1-2 cts.

WM. T. RAYMOND, Secr'y.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN FALL RIVER. A course of Lectures will be delivered by request of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of this place, in the Berean Temple—as follows:

CHALES L. REMOND, Nov. 28th. Mr. Wm. H. CHANNING, of New York, Friday, Rev. Caleb Strtson, of Medford, Friday, Dec. 19. John W. Brows, Esq., of Boston, Friday, Jan. 2. Parker Pillsbury, Jan. 9th.

All persons are respectfully invited to attend the S. S. BUFFINGTON, Sec'y. Fall River, Nov. 7th, 1845.

DIED-In this city, 4th instant, Mrs. Sally, wid-w of the late Hon. John Phillips, aged 73.

DIED—In Waltham, Nov. 10th, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Lucy B., wife of Dr. Jar-vis Lewis, aged 27 years. The following lines, writ-ten by herself on the death of another young lady, vell applicable to her own case.

And has the glory from thine eye departed? Thou of the joyous heart and sunny smile, From whose sweet brow celestial sunshine darted, Like the star-beamings of some golden isle?

Is that loved voice hushed in death's silent slumber,

That brought such music on its cadence free?

Is thy young spirit of that hallowed number,

Who in Jehovah's palace bow the knee?

Methinks but yesterday, youth's blushing roses Tinted thy cheek with undecaying hues; And hast theu drooped thee, like the flower which

closes
Its pencilled beauties to the summer dews? But yesterday, by forest and by fountain, Awoke the echoes of thy gladsome tread; And dost thou rest thee now on that bright moun-

Where to his arms the Savior's lambs are led? We know, sweet sister, thou wert meet to mingle In the rich warblings of th' angelie throng; But earth has joy by wave and mossy dingle; Why should they hear no more thy thrilling song? We shall not see thee when the violet creepeth, Telling of spring-time, from its snow wreathed bed, But the lone heart that turneth thence and weepeth, Shall breathe its tribute o'er the early dead.

Shall breathe its tribute o'er the early dead. As some bright bird in summer's arch appearing, Pouring its glad notes on the breezes free, So thou didateome, loved sister, gently cheering Affection's ear with thy sweet minstrelsy. Twas bliss to gaze on thee, and see how lightly Earth and its cares on the pure heart could rest; To see thee take, all joyously and brightly, Life's varied hours, and make each moment blest.

Methought thou wert some angel, kindly let us
To gild with purity life's many track;
Some guiding spirit, from our Eden sent us,
To leid us gently to our Father back.
But thou art gone, ere yet the flush of morning
Rolled its light tissue from thy love-lit face;
Ere thy pure soul, its path with light adorning,
Had felt upon its chords one saddening trace.

We would be silent, and resigned, and lowly
Bow at His feet who doeth all things well;
But the rent heart doth take but sad and slowly
The echoes of that sorrowing word, farewell.
And must that word so soon to thee be spoken?
Thou who wert loveliest of the earth's bright brind?
Yes, thou has soared, life's silken tether broken,
Unto thy kindred in the happy land.

Thou'rt passed away, loved sister, kindly showing The radiast passage unto realms above; Thou'st gathered up th' affections round thee flowing. And is that garment winged thy flight above. We would press on, and check our gushing sorrow, And lift our eyes to heaven and weep no more; But yet a few short days, and then to-morrow. Our bark shall land us on thy home's green shore. In this city, on the 10th instant, Miss Persis A. Jackson, aged 17.

JUST PUBLISHED, THOUGHTS on the Death Penalty. By Charles C. Burleigh. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25, Cornhill. Also, the Water Cure Journal, No. 1 of Volume first, New Series, containing Bulwer's article entire, on Water Cure, with Notes by the Ed-

AT THE

HENE

D All

relating to

TT TE

vance; c

IF AT

Financ

WENDEL

nly for 1

WM.

V

REF

Congress
14th inst.
This info

pleasure. and the u ffords t can feelin pirit, wh liberty, an public.

Immorta Hath ble clin

This m

this great re doubly that it has riends. and libera

olded it to

jon, and less of a with fear, of that pri travels on which away

llows to

territory of Mexico

resh demi Texas will ve shall

te. Th

on, and

ded incould have

lesolating if such less ion. In th

o such an o every u ort must y

weighty. The deep wakened i

ion. But

will find in

uited to its will thus be

hasten to i

world.
The balan
of States in
by common

must be per

trength in the no just gr

nce and un

t is not binions by a unworthy bloyed. But to ours, with orce. No a to wasted proms nor h

Thy Lie sk While Glide

The attracte in this American pelence repose and vistant in the latter ment.

Some Brit
Some Brit
small
seades, they
casides, they
robabl
They probabl
They probabl
at present be
at present be
at they do a
sut they do a
sut seeking co
hot seeking co

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune REVELATIONS OF THE DIVINE. BY THOMAS L. BARRIS.

Not in the thunder-peal that shakes the Heaven; Not in the shoutings of the mighty sea; Not where the fire-wave rolls from mountains river Not where the desolating whirlwinds flee; Not in the seasons with their changeful glories Not in the crash of elemental wars; Not where the crystal streamlets chime their storie Not in the skies with sun, and moon, and stars; Nor there alone resounds the hymn supernal, Struck by the silence from Almighty's wings Not there alone ring forth the truths eternal, Breathed by the spirit of the King of kings!

Though Nature is a robe, of lightnings woven, Most beautiful and radiant to see, And registers in each progressive motion, The beatings of the Heart of Deity; Yet in its glow His loftiest revelations, Of will and essence have been never made; His voice that thrills and cheers the listening nation Comes out with blazonry of sense arrayed It ripples, veiled in everlasting splendor, Through veins where Deity hath ever ran, And leapeth forth, majestic, grand and tender, From child-like lips and Heaven-bright Soul

Not they who arrogate the name ' Reformer,' Yet light Heaven's altar with unhallowed fire; Not they who stand like saints at every corner, Masking their boastful hearts in white attire; Not they who, thralled by sense, voluptuous breat

Call from the lyre as pours melodious wine; ings,
Who fetter with a creed the love Divine;

Not they, who follow in the train of fashion, Or cringe to gain the popular applause; Not they enslaved by Luxury or Passion, May teach mankind the universal laws

They who have borne the Cross, the scorn, the so Enduring all things with forgiving love;

They who would nought from scrolls of falseho Waiting the revelation from above;

They who have faltered not when friend grew for But trod through martyr-flames their noble way;

They who have wavered not when rose-lipped We

Would lead them with her blandishments astray They who have ministered at truth's pure altar, And in the perfect ways of virtue trod, They breathe in tones that may not change or falte

To Man the burning oracles of God. God speaketh in the lives of truth and beauty God speaketh in their glowing words of fire; God speaketh in their acts of love and duty, And noiseless charities that never tire :-And haloed round with everlasting lustre, They shine, transfigured in the might of soul; And thronging generations round them cluster, To hear the music from their spirits roll. For them Earth smiles more joyfully and fairer; Each word of Truth and Love lives on for aye Each heart-beat of their life to Man brings nearer

> From the Christian Citizen. THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

The glorious morning of the perfect Day !

The banner and bugle are coming this way, The warrior from battle returneth to-day; The cannon is waking its echoes about,-The delicate girls to his triumph come out! Go pull up the moss-turf to carpet the street, And wreath up the laurel to toss at his feet; Let beauty look on him from hamlet and town, No matter what won him his lofty renown: Ask not for the story-what do ye with pain Leave tears to the dimeyes that watch for the slain To the widow-made bride who is tearing her hair, And shricking aloud in her first young despair; To the sister who kneeleth all night on the ground Whom hope hath left mad by the red gaping wound Leave sighs to the wounded whose cry goeth up, In vain for the draught of the cool healing cup, Who only is found in the horrible hour By the raven that waiteth to tear and devour But gaze at the star on the cavalier's breast, The foamy-white feather that floats on his crest, The sheen of his sword, and the flash of his eve. And wave your white hands as his steed dashes by That noble proud creature! ay, honor him too; Full bravely he stood when the war-lightning flew He laughed 'mong the trumpets, the shriek and the shout.

Where 'life like the tempest-blown candle' went out Ye may look at the gorgeous trappings that deck His lithe prancing limbs, and his haughty curve neck ;

But remember ye not how in blood boiling heat, He trod out the life that lay under his feet. But sing to the man of the daring high, And worship the glance of his glorious eye; And pray on the morrow for meekness' reward, The kingdom of peace, and the reign of the Lord

LIVE TO DO GOOD. BY GEORGE W. BETHUNE.

Live to do good; but not with thought to win From man reward of any kindness done; Remember Him who died on cross for sin, The merciful, the meek, rejected ONE; When HE was slain, for crime of doing good, Canst thou expect return of gratitude

Do good to all; but, while thou servest best, And at thy greatest cost, nerve thee to bear, When thine own heart with anguish is opprest The cruel taunt, the cold averted air, From lips which thou hast taught in hope to pray, And eyes whose sorrow thou has wiped away-Still do thou good; but, for His holy sake,

Who died for thine, fixing thy purpose ever High as His throne, no wrath of man can shake; So shall HE own thy generous endeavor, And take thee to His conqueror's glory up, When thou hast shared the Savion's bitter cup Do nought but good, for such the noble strife

Of virtue is, 'gainst wrong to venture love, And for thy fee devote a brother's life, Content to wait the recompense above; Brave for the truth, to fiercest insult meek, In mercy strong, in vengeance only weak.

A TRANQUIL LIFE.

Let him stand whoever will On promotion's slippery sill; Me, let quiet satisfy, Sweeter for obscurity, Finding every real pleasure In a bland and blessed leisure.

By the world of men unknown, Let my life flow silent on ; So, when all its days are passed, Each more tranquil than the last, Let me fill an old man's grave, No man's master, no man's slave !

Heaviest on him doth lie The burden of mortality, Who, known to all the world beside, A stranger to himself hath died.

REFORMATORY.

HOSTILITY OF 'FRIENDS' IN PROVI-

cocasionally made a few remarks in them, endeavoring to present to the minds of those assembled the necessity of living out, in practical life, the principles and precepts of Christianity, and, I have reason to believe, to the acceptance of those here who attended the meetings. And although I had, for conscientious reasons, felt it my duty to withdraw as a member from the Society, yet I felt willing to meet with Friends in their public assemblies, on the broad principles of Christian fellowship. For about six months past, there has been a large standing committee of Friends not resident here, appointed by the Monthly Meeting, to attend this meeting, one or more of whom were expected to be present every first day. At the meeting on the 26th October, I remarked as follows: The true and living disciples of Jesus Christ are at the present day, as they were informer time, 'the salt of the earth,' and the 'light of the world.' And the tests of discipleship remain the same now as they tests of discipleship remain the same now as they were then. Said Christ, 'Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you'—'All things whatsoever I command you'—'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them'—' By their fruits shall ye know them; men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of this universal moral law, which is of permanent and perpetual obligation, and, therefore, a Christian is as much bound to keep a Sabbath as was the Jew.

In this argument is included the whole reasoning of the Sabbatarians. If I expose its utter want of logical solidity and truth, the whole web of their flimsy argumentation is entirely demolished. Let us, therefore, expose it to the test of a rigid logical second to the start of the sabbatarians. assembled before him in two classes, the one on the land assembled before him in two classes, the one on the right hand and the other on the left, Himself personating the poor and needy, the sick, the imprisoned, the oppressed—suffering children of the common Father of all—to those on his right hand he addressed this remarkable language: 'Come, ye blessed of my duce a seeming consistency between their conduct and professions?' By a direct perversion of the language of the Scripture. Observe the evasive ar-Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hangered, and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink, I was naked, and ye clothed me, I was a stranger, and ye took me in, sick and in prison, and ye visited me. Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the location of the moral language with which their argument is put. A Sabbath is a portion of the moral language with which their argument is put. A Sabbath is a portion of the moral language with which their argument is put. A Sabbath. Every child knows that in the commandment the definite article is used, least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto one of the the commondment the definite article (Keep, THE Sabbath day to sanctify I was interrupted by Wm. Jenkins, who said to me, 'Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy 'John, thou art not a member of our Society—please God.'—Deut. v. 12, 14. The language of Scripture I was interrupted by Wm. Jenkins, who said to me, 'John, thou art not a member of our Society—please to sit down—thou art disturbing our meeting.' To which I replied, that in a Christian assembly, I did not recognize the authority of one individual, or more than one, to require a brother to be silent when he feels it his duty to speak. William renewed his request that I would take my seat, of which I took no farther notice, and proceeded to say, that I had been pained and grieved at heart, in view of the apathy and indifference manifested by the great body of professing Christians to the support and maintenance of some of the most important precepts and requirements of Christianity. And one of the most palpable evidences of this want of concern is the fact, that ments of Christianity. And one of the most parabolic evidences of this want of concern is the fact, that in our country, which claims to be the first among the nations of the earth, on account of its Christian and free institutions, every sixth man, woman and child, within our wide-spread borders, is a slave, claimed as the property of his fellow-man, bought that they quote. They boldly break the Sabbath that God instituted; and while they hold this very commandment mifraciously in my face, teland sold in the market as are cattle and merchandise, all of them continually exposed to the extremest of human sufferings, and many of them actually enduring them all the time; and to say that the mil-lions of professing Christians in this land are faithful and true to their religious profession, while this great wickedness exists in our midst, is to scangalize Christianity, and hold it up to the reproach of the world. I do desire that each one of us now present may earnestly inquire whether we are doing all that Spirit of Jesus Christ, inwardly revealed in our hearts, and outwardly manifested to our understandings, requires of us to do, to induce the slaveholders of our country to 'undo their heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free.'

selves-that it was out of the power of man to suppress thought, and that he saw no impropriety in every one having the liberty of expressing their minds.' Near the close of the meeting, Olney Thompson stated in substance, that Darius P. Lawton and myself had gone out from among Friends, in principle and practice, and that after much honest mony and concord between their practice commandment, they dare to call the Sun principle and practice, and that after much honest though ineffectual labor, they were under the necessity of testifying against us, that the Society might not suffer reproach, and that notwithstanding this, we had continued to burden Friends with our communications, which he considered very reprehensible. we had continued to burden Friends with our communications, which he considered very reprehensible conduct for persons of good breeding, living in a land of religious toleration, where all had the liberty to meet and enjoy their own views, unmolested. On of the Lord's Sabbath and repose after the labors of great the great th his taking his seat, I rose, intending to make an ex- creation. planation, showing the true character of our position, but as soon as I had commenced speaking, they broke up the meeting, thus preventing my being

our meetings had been uttered by one in unity with
the 'body,' and having no sympathy with the reform
movements of the day, there would have been no objection to them. But Friends have become so remarkably self-conceited, and so exceedingly sensitive
to the opinions entertained of them by others, that
Trothingham and Mr. Pierpont were friends. The sensitive of the opinions of the sensitive of th to the opinions entertained of them by others, that they cannot bear to have their standing called in question in the slightest degree. But I believe it is true that there is not a body of professing Christians in this country, that cherishes a more bitter feeling of opposition to reform movements in general, and that of anti-slavery in particular, than do the leading members of the Society of Friends in Providence. I say this with no unkind feeling toward any individual, but from a belief that a faithful remonstrance against their proceedings will be one of the means most likely to bring them to a realizing sense of the position they occupy, or at least to cripple, in some position they occupy, or at least to cripple, in some measure, their power of influencing others to a wrong

Thine, in the cause of truth. JOHN L. CLARKE.

North Scituate, (R. I.) 7th mo. 11th, 1845. [TT If the statements made in the above con nication be in any respect erroneous—though we pre-sum they are correct—the columns of the Liberator

We take another extract from the English oblet with this pertinent title, alluded to in our

DENCE TO REFORM MOVEMENTS.

Since then, the New Testament is entirely silent upon the mode of observing the Sunday, and enjoins no abstinence from work, whence do our modern Sabbatarians (a word and designation indicative of its relation to the meeting in this vicinity. I submit the sum of the proceedings of Friends itself of their deviation from the principles and docting the sum of the principles and decided the sum of the principles are sum of the principles and decided the sum of the principles and decided the sum of the principles and decided the sum of the principles and the sum of the principles are sum of the sum of in relation to the meeting in this vicinity, I submit the following for publication in the Liberator.

There has been a small meeting held in this place, for many years past, consisting of members of Providence Monthly Meeting resident here, and other persons. For the two years that I have resided here, I have attended the meetings on first days, and have occasionally made a few smarks in the new Testament there is no mention whatever of the institution of a Sabbath. From the two years that I have resided here, I have attended the meetings on first days, and have occasionally made a few smarks in the new Testament there is no mention whatever of the institution of a Sabbath. From the total repose and the cessation of all labor on whatever of the institution of a Sabbath. From the total repose and the cessation of all labor on the Sunday?

fourth commandment minaciously in my face, tel ling me openly that hell and damnation will be th result of my breach of it, these insolent and impiou result of my breach of it, these insolent and impious tyrants command me, in direct opposition to the rommandment they affect to revere, to keep holy a day that it does not sanctify, while they descerate, by every species of worldly avocation, the great and sacred day of the Lord's rest, which its solemn seed dreadned injunctions manow. Thus they are guilty of impiety at the very moment they are affecting the highest sanctify, and boldly transgress the law of God, while, by the dark deceitfulness of an hypocrisy by which they hope to deceive heaven as well as earth, they are, with bowed-down heads, pretending to it the most submissive and humble obedience. Impious hypocrites! daring perverters of the language of Scripture! I tell you your indefinable article is an alteration of that sacred language ach of it, these insolent and impio le is an alteration of that sacred language After the meeting had sat in silence for some time,
Darius P. Lawton remarked, that he 'esteemed it a
great favor that all persons were permitted to think
great favor that all persons were permitted to think
a Sabbath, to be kept holy. If, therefore, the commandment be of force and obligation now, you are

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH

broke up the meeting, thus preventing my being heard.

The Monthly Meeting was held in Providence on the following 4th day, and I have been informed concluded to suspend our meeting for the present. On the first day following, soon after the meeting had assembled, I took the opportunity to explain my views of a Christian assembly, and to justify the course I had seen it my duty to pursue, but not without much interruption, being repeatedly requested to take my seat by John Meader, and also by Thomas Harkness and Gilbert Congdon, and was finally prevented from saying all I intended to say by John Meader, who commenced speaking while I was standing, of the Rev. Theodore Parker's allusion, the other eve

saying all I intended to say by John Meader, who commenced speaking while I was standing, of the matter which I had introduced, and continued a discourse to near the close of the meeting; and just before the meeting closed, he announced, on his own individual responsibility, and without assigning any reason, or giving any authority, that the meeting at this place would be discontinued for the present.

To such extremities as these are Friends reduced in attempting to sustain themselves in a wrong and wicked position. If the words I have expressed in our meetings had been uttered by one in unity with the reform the 'body,' and having no sympathy with the reform —have re-appeared. Each successive Sunday they

REV WM. GRAHAM. It will be recollected, that the Rev. Wm. Graham, a member of the Cincinnati (N. S.) Presbytery, published a pamphlet, in which he argued that the Bible sanctioned the slave relation. He was tried by the body to which he belongs, for heresy, and the case was finally referred to the Cincinnati (N. S.) Synod. We understand that this Synod at its late session in Ripley, decided the case, by voting to suspend him from his ministerial functions. The vote stood, 28 in favor of suspensiven, six against it.

The following plously implacable article ap- effectually lend the influence of this State in furpears as editorial in the New-York Evangelist, and the is probably from the pen of that sanguinary champion of the gallows, the ' Rev. George B. Cheever,

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In obedience to the stern mandates of the law, the dread sentence of death has been pronounced on two of the anti-rent criminals at Delhi. Three others are to be imprisoned for life, and some for seven years. It is a painful and solemn duty, when one man is required to sentence a fellow-man to suffer the penalty of death—to cut him off from the living, and send him to the tribunal of his final Judge. But, painful and distressing as it must be to a benevolent heart, the sad office must be perfected. The laws are the great safeguard of society, without which society could not exist. Deplorable as is the history of the anti-rent troubles, yet it is a relief to know that the law has triumphed, and its majesty been vindicated. There is no other way of duty or safety in this land, or in any other, but to execute the laws, and not suffer their violation with impunity, in respect to human life and human rights must be protected. The continuous proposed from the dream of the differences submitted.

I must be permitted to add an expression of the sense I entertain of the great value of the efforts of the friends of peace, through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—exposing the ansiends of peace, through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-exposing the ansiends of peace, through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-exposing the efforts of the friends of peace, through the organization of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-exposing the efforts of the friends of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-exposing the mental not proved the friends of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-exposing the friends of peace societies, in dispelling the delusion so long prevalent in regard to way,—axy-e tion with impunity, in respect to human life and human rights. The laws are sometimes slow in their operation, but they are sure to triumph sooner or later, and to lay their iron grasp on those who violate the rights of others, and forget their duty to God and man. It is painful to think of the conditions of the Chin Statesmen, (formerly editor of the Nantucket Islander, and afterward of the Concord poured out by the aforesaid Hazewell, who occupie ious death. Yet, such is the solemn decision of the violated law in the case of those who have been convicted of a capital crime. They go to appear before another and more august tribunal, from which the convergence of the several columns of his Statesman with coarse an madversions upon Mr. Morton, in the following style fore another and more august tribunal, from which the convergence of the several columns of his Statesman with coarse an madversions upon Mr. Morton, in the following style fore another and more august tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and where no injustice can be done them, but where the Judge can extend mercy and pardon, which is so difficult and dangerous for human tribunals to do without injury to higher interests, through the atonement of Jesus Christ. May these unhappy men find pardon of Him who can pardon with safety.

Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of our inconsistency, &c., while conducting the Concurs were pursued on the Texas question. The representatives of the democracy of Massachusetts, while under the lead of Mr. Morton have presume, refers to the course we pursued on the Texas question. The representatives of the democracy of Massachusetts, while under the lead of Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of our inconsistency, &c., while conducting the Concurs we pursued on the Texas question. The course we pursued on the Texas question. The representatives of the democracy of Massachusetts, while under the lead of Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of our inconsistency, &c., while conducting the Concurs we pursued on the Texas question. The representatives of the democracy of Massachusetts, while under the lead of Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of our inconsistency, &c., while conducting the Concurs we pursued on the Texas question. The representatives of the democracy of Massachusetts, while under the lead of Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of our inconsistency, &c., while conducting the Concurs we pursued on the Texas question.

Tirrell, in this city.

been the occasion of murder. And now if we may be allowed to anticipate the future, the further history of this affair will probably be something like this: Tirrell will be apprehended and brought to trial for murder, of his malice aforethought, against the peace of the Commonwealth, and the laws of

LETTER FROM JOHN OUINCY ADAMS.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 19, 1845. I have received your letter of the 13th inst. and I have received your letter of the 13th inst. and the week's before the meeting of that body, and before the meeting of the shall deem myself honored by the inscription to me, Mysteries. In my early youth, I was addicted to the use of to bacco in two of its mysteries, smoking and chewing. I was warned, by a medical friend, of the pernicious operation of this habit upon the stomach and the herves; and the advice of the physican was fortified by the results of my own experience. More than thirty years have passed away, since I deliberately renounced the use of tobacco in all its forms; and, although the resolution was not carried into execution, without a struggle of vittated nature, I never yielded to its impulses; and in the space of three or four months of self denial, they lost their timulating newer and I have never since felt it as stimulating power, and I have never since felt it as

no often wished that every individual of the human race afflicted with this artificial passion, could prevail upon himself to try but for three months the experiment which I have made; sure that it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add five years of longevity to the

average of human life.
I am, with great respect, dear sir,
Your friend and Christian brother JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

on the subject of Peace, with a request that I would lay it before the General Assembly. In compliance I send herewith copies of the communication for your consideration. This request appears to be part of a general movement of that Society, to impress upon the rulers of States and Nations the duty of reconsidering the question of war, as it stands connected with the temporal and spiritual interests of men, and to inculcate the importance and practicability of superseding its supposed necessity, by the principle of Arbitration, applied to nations as it now is to individuals. ry of the American Peace Society a communication all seasons.

It would seem necessary to do a little more than to announce this object, to secure for it the favorable consideration of the rulers of every Christian people. War is the greatest of all the calamities that

over a standing excitement to war,—performing the double office of provoking aggression, and prompt-ing inconsiderate and rash resistance to it. The state of society in the Southern and South Western

ing inconsiderate and rash reassance to it. The pertions of our Union is an illustration in private life, of the practical results of this maxim—so apparently just, and yet so really questionable.

There is, however, a preparation for war, which does not invite it. It is the preparation of simple, open-hearted, uniform fairness and justice,—the exhibition of a stronger solicitude to do right than to exact it from others: and a sensibility which habitually feels that the stain of dishonor is inflicted not by suffering wrong, but by doing it. The nation who shall cultivate this spirit—who shall fairly gain the reputation of The Just, will possess a defence, in an age ruled, as this is beginning to be, by enlightened public sentiment, more sure and effective than the power of fortifications, and armies, and navies combined, can give.

But while the spirit of peace and a scrupulous regard to justice will, by their silent influence, check, if they do not entirely subdue, the spirit of aggression, they will not, necessarily, prevent the occurrence of international differences, nor, in the present, if in any future state of the world, supersede the necessarity of some formal provision for their adjustment. This necessity supersists a resent

sede the necessity of some formal provision for their adjustment. This necessity suggests a resort to the principle of Arbitration, and the introduction into treaties between nations, of stipulations to that

It is to the furtherance of this object, by action on the proble sentiment of our own country and the world, that the American Peace Society solicits the action of the General Assembly of the State; and I could hardly be invited to the performance of a more grateful duty than to become the medium of asking your attention to it, and recommending, as I do, such action as may, in your wisdom, most

therance of this great movement of peace on earth and good will towards men. The government of the United States has already, in three memorable instances, submitted matters of difference with other nations to the urbitrament of friendly powers-in two of them, with results effectual to the settle ment of the differences submitted.

Nantucket Islander, and afterward of the Concord tion of these unhappy men, so soon to terminate their connection with the affairs of this world, and Freeman,) has brought upon his head a vial of abuse poured out by the aforesaid Hazewell, who occupies madversions upon Mr. Morton, in the following style : Mr. Morton says that complaints were made of

terests, through the atonement of Jesus Christ. May these unhappy men find pardon of Him who can pardon with safety.

There is another article in the same murderous vein. It is from the pen of the editor of the Boston Christian Watchman, and has reference to the late dreadful murder of Maria A. Bickford by Albert J. it to be wrong under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. In a little more than a year after that time, the democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position with regard to the subject of annexation, by adopting, in the legislature, a resolution declaring little more than a year after that time, the democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position with regard to the subject of annexation, by the control of the State, and doubtless at the instigation and advice of him and his immediate and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position with regard to the subject of annexation, by adopting, and a very find the subject of annexation, by adopting the subject of the State and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position with regard to the subject of annexation, by adopting an annexation of the subject of annexation, by adopting an annexation of the subject of annexation and advice of him and his immediate and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position with regard to the subject of annexation, by adopting an annexation of the subject of annexation and advice of him and his immediate and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position and advice of him and his immediate and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position and advice of him and his immediate and confidential friends, very foolishly placed the whole democratic party of Massachusetts in a false position and advice of him and his immediate and confid little more than a year after that time, the democracy, in the face of so absurd a declaration, were It also appears that Tirrell was indicted, some time ago, for adultery, of which crime it is notorious that he was guilty, with this woman and others; but on the entreaties and assurances of his friends, the prosecuting attorney suffered proceedings to be stayed, under the pretence that he would reform. But impunity for adultery has in this case been the occasion of murder. And now if we may be allowed to anticipate the future, the further history of this affair will probably be something like the peace of the Commonwealth, and the laws of the same; he will be convicted and sentenced to death. This will arouse the philanthropists—Charles Spear, Wendell Phillips, Dr. Channing and Robert Rantoul—et id omne genus, who will post up their bills, call public meetings, make speeches, and compass sea and land to save this martyr of our bloody laws and courts from the gallows. We shall again be told that impunity is a grand preventive of crime, and that the worst use that Tirrell can be put to is to hang him. the Baltimore Convention Some democrats die complain of our course on the Texas question, es pecially because we did not wait for the endorse ment of the annexation project by the National Convention, but took ground in its favor some

caused by a foolish belief that we were about to us rewing. I was warned, by a lifetimal free remicious operation of this habit upon the stomach and the nerves; and the advice of the physician against his confirmation. We never intended by the results of my own experience, ed to do any thing of the kind. We have never best of the confirmation of the kind. lieved that the Senate would confirm his appointment, but we have never felt the slightest disposition to labor to the end of his rejection. The Senate will soon be called upon to act on his case, and we feel confident that that exalted body, if its and we feel confident that that exalted body, if its members rightly understand Mr. Morton's character, will not confirm his appointment. The U.S. Senate cannot, and retain the respect of the nation, pass favorably on a man who stands convicted of faisbnoon, who checked bear and sanderous reports, and only regrets that his villany has been made public; who has not one generous and manly sentiment in his nature, and the whole of whose recent course, as a public officer and a man, shows that he unites the head of a pettifogger to the heart of a hangman.

The whole of Hazewell's coarse tirude is cop ed approvingly into the Boston Morning Post !!

PEACE ON EARTH.

Nice and Wholesome Sweetment for Family Use.—

Pare or not, as you choose, a quantity of sweet apples, to fill an earthen or stone jar; add a little sugar and molassen, and if the apples are not sufficiently juicy, a little water; cover with a thick paste of flour and water, and put into a brick oven with your bread. Let them stand till morning. They will have received from the Corresponding Secretance of the American Peace Society a communication all seasons.

Shortest Passage on Record.—The ship Shaks-peare, Capt. Rose, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in the remarkable short passage of eight days from New York to the Balize.—New Orleans

Free Labor and Slave Labor. - Kentucky po ever afflicted the human race; and yet the world, after having been involved in its crimes and felt the fatter having been involved in its crimes and felt the ferrific aweep of its desolations, for sixty centuries, seems but just awaking from the delusion that it is consistent with the spirit and principles of a religion whose all pervading element is love.

Our own convicts many restauct the almost any.

gion whose all pervading element is love.

Our own country, more, perhaps, than almost any other, needs this awakening influence. The freedom happily enjoyed by our people, seems to engeder the restless spirit favorable to war, while it receives additional impulse from the popular appeals incident to our system of free suffrage,—appeals made, often, by men who love distinction and excitement more than their country, while their appeals act on minds in no condition, from the association of numbers and other causes, to feel their true responsibility for the crimes and consequences of war.

The maxim—'In peace prepare for war,' is moreover a standing excitement to war,—performing the double office of provoking aggression, and prompting inconsiderate and rash resistance to it. The state of society in the Southern and South Western

There is a shirt bosom now on exhibition at th Fair, in New York, having nearly 99,000 stitches Price \$18.

The number of passengers on the Hudson, in the season of 1844, was 1,000,000. This year it will probably amount to 1,200,000, or 120,000 for each of the nine months of the travelling season.

Coffee Sale.—The N. Y. Express says that L. M. Hoffman, Esq., sold, on Wednesday morning, in teminutes, 10,000 bags of coffee, or over a thousand

clearing house, by one firm in London, was recently \$2,500,000—and nearly the same amount would be drawn upon them: it gives the enermous sum o \$5,000,000 for the business of one firm in one day.

The combined length of the contemplated Englis Rail Roads is about two thousand miles, and the average cost per mile, about \$150,000, so that the total amount of capital invested in English Rail Roads stock, may be called three hundred millions of dol lars. The average dividend upon the above capita is about six per cent. per annum. The shares in the Cunard Boston Steamers.

originally cost £1,000, sell in England at £2,500. The company invest their proceeds in new boats, &co. The value of the wines in the Adelphi Hotel, Liv

erpool, amount, at a rough estimate, to £10,000 and a great quantity of port and sherry has been a quarter of a century in bottle.

The Hon. John M. Berrien, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

A VOICE FROM THE BALTIMORE JAIL HOME! or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived.
Charles T. Torrey. Written during his in
ration in Baltimore Jail, after his conviction ration in Baltimore Jail, after his conviction to while awaiting his sentence. Published for the left of his family. For sale by BELA MARSH, left of his family.

[3] We heartily recommend the following to to the patronage of all the friends of emancipation IT is proposed to publish, in MONTHLY STREET

THE KOSMIAN!

containing a series of Letters, written from in United States, by AHMED EL KORAR, is friend in Algiers, translated from the crystal of the Algiers, translated from the crystal of the AMON H. GREEN.

Ahmed's Letters virtually contain a History
the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, cubre
a period of about twenty years: and they are
show a history of the times, but they illustrespiritual progress of the index show a history of the times, but they illus spiritual progress of the individual. Manying subjects are discussed in the course of respondence, such as the Condition of Same Southern Slaves—of Northern Laborers—of Women—and of Dome vants—Party Spirit—Treatment. vants Party Spirit Treatment of the India Cruelty to Animals with a particular secon great Mobs, Riots, and other breaches of Law illustrate the pro-slavery spirit, and gress of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

The Author has no party bis-

Author has no party bias, whatever The Author has no party bias, whatere is speaks as if under a peremptory obligation to me. The trauth—being restrained by no bonds, who sectarian or political. He utters his thought is a free out-pouring and confidence of boson friends and we know that he is moved by a strong len liberty, and of the race. His party is the party is the trauthout the work of the party is the party in the wine.

liberty, and of the race. His PARTI II HURLING.

HIS PLATFORM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Editor respectfully solicits encouragency her arducous undertaking, trusting that the free of Freedom universally will promptly second but forts; which nothing but hope of doing good on have suggested, and would sustain.

THE KOSMIAN will be published in mesen 32 pages each, octavo size, printed in good paper, stitched together, and is at the price of \$1 00 a year, payable of

at the price of \$1 00 a year, payable on the ro of the third number. Fersons procuring for shall be entitled to six copies. It is hoped that the friends to whom this may be addressed, will be regardful of its claim procure as many names as possible. The please forward them to the subscriber, on or the first of January next. The work will be the first of January next. The as soon as a sufficient number have been obtained.

FRANCES H. GREEN PRANCES H. GREEN
Corner of Broad and Dorrance sts., Providence, L.
August 28, 1845.

> PHONOGRAPHY. ANDREWS & BOYLE

ARE the authors and sole publishers of his graphic and Phonotypic works in the this States. They keep constantly for sale the working additions to below, and are daily making additions to assortment by the publication of new books, and fresh importations of the works of Mr. Isaac limit the author, of the worker of Phonosecular Control of the workers. the author of the system of Phonography, with distinguished leader of the writing and was nation in England.

Phonographic Works published by Andrees & In onographic Institution, 339 Washington. Street, Boston, Mass. THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHIC CLA BOOK, containing an exposition of the mass Phonography, intended for the use of School, a learners generally.

Boards 37 1-2 cts. Lines Sta

THE PHONOGRAPHIC READER, a comit PHONOGRAPHIC AND PHONOTYPIC D

Phonographic and Phonotypic Works pullished Isaac Pitman, Bath, England. MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, royal ca. edition, Morocco, Gilt, with an Appendix ath plication of Phonography to Foreign Language A. J. Ellis, B. A. (1997). But the Appendix of the Control of the

THE PHONOTYPIC JOURNAL, a monthly azine, 8vo. devoted to the Writing and hin Reformation. Printed in Phonotypes, with I THE PHONOGRAPHIC CORRESPON

containing the best reading matter, for precisituction, &c.
THE IPSWICH PHONO-PRESS, coatain
PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY, and laneous reading matter.

THE ACWORTH STAR, containing ea THE ALPHABET OF NATURE, or Com butions towards a more accurate shall Symbolization of spoken Sounds. By A. B. A.—an invaluable work.

LEA FOR PHONOTYPY AND P RAPHY, or Speech Printing and Sp By A. J. Ellis, Fellow of the Cambrid THE PHONOTYPIC BIBLE, per number, 61 PHONOGRAPHIC WAFERS, PENS, PENCE

Booksellers, school-teachers, and of purchase to sell again, will be allowed a lien count. Persons, by forwarding to the subscribe dollars, post-paid, will be furnished with sad as will enable them to obtain a complete knowle the Art, without the aid of a te ANDREWS & BOYLL 339 Washington-street, Boston, eply.

NEW

Furniture and Feather State No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACESTO BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN-STREETS, BO WHERE may be found a general asso FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at

to suit all, and at low prices too for the quis-cash or on credit. Purchasers are requised before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABBO N. B. The first price is the only price, to small discount for cash.

March 14.

DENTISTRY.

OPERATIONS on the Teeth, and Arion ates made by J. GUNN, Dental J. G. has a superior mode of attaching Sp. Mineral Teeth to Gold Plate. A specimeadinary Plate Work received the premium of Fair held at Faneuil and Quincy Halls. OCourt-street, corner of Sudbury-street. Sept. 12.

THOMAS NELSON, Genteel Boarding House, No. 159 ELM-STREET, NEW-BEDF

T. N. would respectfully inform the particle of the has fitted up and opened his house favor him with their patronage. He respectively as the specific as hare. No pains will be spared to real every way an agreeable house. Terms under May 30 WANTED

JOURNEYMAN Barber. One who is A JOURNEYMAN Barber. Die All Journey of the business can bare in ment with good wages, by applying at 111 it stone-street, of the subscriber.

JOHN D. REVALUE

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERAL

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, M. VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, No. MASSACHUSETTS .- John Levy, Locally Adams, Fall River; Isnac Austin, Elias Richards, Weymouth; George

Elias Richards, Weymonto,
Northampton.
RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Provide
William Adams, Pautucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York Cit.
C. Fuller, Skanesteles;—Thomas McChairle
terloo;—John H. Parker, Pera.
Pernsylvania.—M. Preston, West of
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown.—Thomas
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown.—Thomas
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M.Kim, N.
phia: Joseph Fulton, Penningformille. Phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtones Onio.-Lot Holmes, Columbiana

A Wate (grees with the eming the Ukavery. It was the work of the w